The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,130.—NEW SERIES.   BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1871.   ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE......RUPEES FORTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do .... ,, 2 8
Third do .... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... ,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second do .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. PATTERSON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th December, at 4 P.M.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Rutnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingoora	20		Jan. 1872
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopaulpore	7
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	8
,, Alleppey	26		
,, Tuticorin	27	Arrive CALCUTTA	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ICKE, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	13
	Jan. 1872		
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	16
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	19
,, Bushire	7	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—
1st Class to Liverpool .... £50 }
Do. Suez .... £30 } Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool .... £30 }

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Hantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 14th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £1 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.
FIRST CLASS .... £13 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadows Street, 25th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY of AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ABBOTSFORD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. STEWART, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ......First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain E. I. BAKER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 19th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE s.s. BANGALORE, 2,063 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain W. SOAMES, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 18th December, at noon.

This steamer being timed to reach Galle three or four days before the departure of the Return Mail, which is due in Bombay on 1st January, presents a favourable opportunity to parties wishing to make a short Christmas trip.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)
WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1871.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 21 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.
1st Class, to Liverpool ...£45 }
,, Suez .... £30 } Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Malta .... £35 }
which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1ST JANUARY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIP PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, being now due, CONSIGNEES of GOODS are informed, that we, as Agents, will LAND CARGO and DELIVER SAME at the Bunders.

Rates for Landing can be ascertained on application.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.,
13, Meadow Street. Agents Ship Pembrokeshire.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDENTS.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

AT EIGHT ANNAS TO THE SHILLING, FOR CASH.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11B, 11D, 12, 12 enlarged, 13, 14, 18 (Pocket book), 20 (same), 31 (rough), 31 interleaved, 32, 32 int., 33, 33 int. 34, 34 int., 35, and 35 int., of

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1872.
(Booked at 10 annas to the Shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISCUITS:

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM HUNTLEY AND PALMER AND PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.,

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits); ABERNETHY (dry seed); ALBERT (agreeable pic-nic or wine); ARROWROOT (good soft for children); *BRITANNIA; BROWN MEAL (crisp); COMBINATION; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin); CRACKER (thin cheese); CRACKNEL; DIGESTIVE (brown meal); FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet); *FANCY SWEET; GINGER NUT; HARD MIXED; *JOUJOU (light fancy); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (crisp dry); *NAPOLEON (sweet); NICNAC (fancy sweet); *PALACE VARIETIES (sweet); PEARL (soft, slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TEA (slightly sweet); TOURIST (plain); WATER (thin crisp cheese);

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.
Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVOURITE AND SUGAR WAFER.
Rs. 1 4 1 lb. tins Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.
Rs. 1 12 2 lb. tins Rs. 2 0

ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.
Rs. 2 0 1 lb. tins Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS OF TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF A SHOP FURNITURE

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Vaircey Munjee and others, and on account and at risk of Vaircey Munjee, the following Shop Furniture, such as Rich and Starcut Glasses, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Service, Platedware, Cutlery, Argand, Wall, Solar, and Kerosine Lamps, Chandeliers, Presses, &c., &c. Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

Also,

An Iron Fire and Thief Proof Safe by George Price, a Stathanis 12-Guinea Chemical Cabinet, quite new, and containing a large stock of valuable apparatus and unopened Chemicals.

By order of the Moonim of Panachund Javerchund, and at the risk of Thucker Jetta Premjee.
80 Pair silk Moogtas.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-rate Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, with Thurston's Bronze 6 Light Kerosine Billiard Lamp, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, handsome Bronze Figures, a large collection of Choice and Selected Plants, at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY the 18th, and TUESDAY the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of C. E. Benn, Esq.; the same comprises a handsome set of richly engraved vine-leaf pattern Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Services, best Platedware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquer and Egg Stands, Epergne, Tea Tray, a set of King's pattern Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, a set of Dining Table in 6 pieces, for 18 persons, round ditto for 8 and 10 persons, Side Boards, Dumb Waiters, Chiffoniers, Screens, richly carved Blackwood Circular, Pier, Sofa and Card Tables, Easy, Prediem and Drawing-room Chairs, half-backed and Conversation Sofas, handsome Centre Ottomans, rich Brussels Carpets, English Mahogany Whatnots, a first-class Grand Square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," Music Stand, first-rate Engravings in Maple and Rosewood Frames, Bronze Statues, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, English Hat Stand, a large collection of Choice Plants, &c. &c.

ALSO, the property of C. Fox, Esq.

A first-class the Indian Solid Square Piano, by "Soundy & Co.," nearly new, handsome English Brass Equilibrium Chair, a Rosewood and Gilt Easy ditto, a pair Corner Teapoys, a first-rate double-barrelled Gun by T. Boss, a large collection of choice Plants.

At 2 P.M. on the first day.

1 English built circular class fronted miniature Brougham, by "McNaught and Smith," with a powerful Dark Bay Horse and Harness.
1 English-built C. Spring Buggy by "Wilson."
1 Do. Mail Phaeton by "Castilon, Longacre."
1 Strong Office Shigram.
1 Handsome Grey-Aneeza Arab Charger, height 14-3, six off.
1 Hunting Saddle by Grant and Sons.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Handsome English Mahogany Blackwood Household Furniture, best Plated Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c., at Tannah.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1, P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of M. B. Cohen, Esq., and on account and at the risk of W. J. Addis, Esq., at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Mahogany and Blackwood Furniture.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. No Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view four days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished pucka-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees for s.s. NEMESIS, Captain STUART, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand; otherwise Captain STUART will land them on the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Captain STUART will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Steamer's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 14th December 1871.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY & Co. have excellent PIANOS by First-class Makers, which they are instructed to SELL at the LOWEST RATES for CASH PAYMENT. Some of the instruments, belonging to parties who have gone to England, are decided bargains.

An excellent Square, Broadwood & Son's ordinary size, sweet tone, and in good condition, suitable for accompanying the voice or for general practice .... Rs. 325

A Continental Piano, full compass, rapid touch and brilliant tone, well adapted for brilliant playing 350

A rich-toned, full-sized Square, Broadwood & Son's, very handsome case, full round tone, and much recommended ... 375

A most capital full-sized Square, Broadwood & Son's, rich tone, good touch, and has not been much in use 425

A very compact and excellent Square, Broadwood & Sons, of remarkably sweet tone, strongly recommended 475

A Collard and Collard's full compass, admirably made Square, tone, touch, and quality of the highest character, in the best condition 550

ALSO,
Manufactured specially for India.

A splendid Concert Grand 900
The New Solid Sympathetic 750
The New Solid Indian Square 575

The Solid Sympathetic and the Solid Indian Square are too well known to require comment.

ALSO,
On Commission.

A Cottage Piano, with full compass, cost in London Guineas... 45

SOUNDY & Co.,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE WEIGHERS,

Suitable also for Small Parcels, &c., &c.,
CORRECT TO A GRAIN,

And weighing from a *quarter of a Tolah* up to four hundred Tolahs. By combining all the Weights, the "Official Postage Weigher" can weigh nearly Nine Hundred Tolahs.

Length .... Two Feet.
Width .... One Foot.
Price, nett cash, reduced to Rs. 60.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, Sole Importers.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA,
ON
MONDAY, 18TH DEC., 1871.

FOR PROGRAMME SEE TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON

Will give his FAREWELL PERFORMANCE at Colaba in the above Hall on

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

NEW SOLOS, NEW SONGS, NEW JOKES.

THE FIGHT AT DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

THE SUICIDAL FAMILY.

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME AT COLABA.

Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., and at the doors on the Evening of Performance.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—TELLICHERRY AGENCY.—The OPENING of this AGENCY has been POSTPONED till the 2ND JANUARY next.

J. F. MOIR,
Agent, Bombay.

14th December 1871.

SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—APOTHECARY WANTED.—An experienced and certified Apothecary is wanted for the above Dispensary. Pay up to Rs. 25 per month shall be paid.—Apply to the Undersigned, No. 52, Shamajee Hassajee Steert, before the 24th December, instant.

FAZUL NOOR MOHAMED,
Secretary and Trustee to the Funds of this Dispensary.

Bombay, 14th December 1871.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations, from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS to be delivered on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon, are invited for DOORS and WINDOWS of the NEW POST OFFICE, and TEAKWOOD TRUSSES and OTHER ROOF TIMBER for the NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

J. HART, C. E.,
Acting Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, 15th December 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1872.

Tenders will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 13th Dec. 1871.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMISOLES, Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.—MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE in the MARINE LINES, Bombay.—Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, above Messrs. Thomson & Co., Asquith & Co., and Heeptoola Allibhoy & Co. Rent from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Also a Ground Floor, next to Messrs. Asquith & Co., which is well adapted for a Show Room. For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

THE MOST AGREEABLE PAPER
FOR
POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE
IS
DE LA RUE & CO'S EXTRA SUPERFINE
WATER-LINED NOTE PAPER.

Price, per Packet of 5 Quires,
With OBLONG Envelopes. With SQUARE Envelopes.
Cash—Rs. 2-6; Credit—Rs. 2-12. Cash—Rs. 2-10; Credit—Rs. 3-0

EVERY ONE CAN USE IT,
AND ALL WHO DO ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th Dec., both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
A. GERRARD, Sub-Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th December 1871.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. MEER ALLY DHURRUMSEY a PARTNER in our FIRM.

COWASJEE JEHANGHEERJEE & Co.

12th December 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from MONDAY, 25th, to THURSDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive. Also on MONDAY, the 1st January 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on SHIPMENTS either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 35 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 12 years.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for SIX MONTHS, from 1st January 1872.

2. Particulars as to conditions, samples required, and quantities can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Boree Bunder, on and after December 13th.

3. Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Stationery," accompanied by the necessary samples, should be lodged at Undersigned's Office by December 20th.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the performance of the DELIVERY CARTAGE of GOODS, including COTTON, in Bombay, Surat, Broach, Baroda and Ahmedabad, for one or two years, from 1st January 1872.

2. Copies of the conditions and form of tender, on which only tenders will be received, can be obtained at the Office of Undersigned, in Meadow Street, Bombay, on and after December 13th.

3. Tenders will be sealed, marked outside "Tender for Delivery Cartage of Goods," and lodged at the Office of Undersigned not later than December 20th.

4. Undersigned will reserve the option of employing the same or different Contractors for all or any of the Towns named, and Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. CURREY,
Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th inst., the LOCAL TRAINS running between BOMBAY and BANDORA and VERAUR, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED.

The Down and Up Mails will, owing to the limited accommodation at stations south of Grant Road, start from and arrive at Grant Road instead of from Church Gate Street.

A new Station will be OPENED at the road leading from the Parell Road near the Elphinstone College to Mahaluxmee.

The line is now OPENED between Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum for Passenger, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, Cattle and Goods Traffic.

For further particulars see Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

Mr. J. N. offers the undermentioned Goods at a very moderate price to clear Stock:—

ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, Quarto and Octavo,
WORK-BOXES,
WRITING-DESK,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
PORTFOLIOS,
EMBROIDERY, half finished and finished,
TABLE COVERS, of the Latest Patterns,
&c., &c., &c.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

An assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes just received from Vienna. Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock, of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless .... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions .... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. .... 80 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from .... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from .... 10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for Works to be executed at the Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, consisting of SEA and WHARF WALLS, FILLING IN of BUNDERS, DEEPENING of BOAT BASIN, &c.

Plans and Specifications of the proposed Works may be seen at the Office of MR. A. W. FORDE, C. E., Meadow Street, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to Messrs. D. SASSOON and Co., and to be delivered at their Office, No. 4, Forbes Street, not later than the 20th instant.

Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 8th December 1871.

IN accordance with a Requisition signed by ten members of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, pursuant to Rule XII., a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M., to discuss Mr. Ph. M. Mehta's Paper on the Bombay Municipal Reform Question of 1871.

PH. M. MEHTA, }
B. M. WAGLE, } Honorary Secretaries.

OPENING OF THE GRAND SHOP OF ENGLISH AND BENGAL MILLINERY,
No. 7, MEADOW STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Messrs. ESSOOBJEE NARAYANJEE & Co. have the pleasure of informing the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Up-Countries, that they have just received by the last Mail a large and quite fresh STOCK of ENGLISH and BENGAL MILLINERY, DACCA WORKS, BENARES TOYS of various kinds, and many other Fancy Curiosities, especially made to order by the best makers of England, which are too numerous to state.

N.B.—Messrs. E. N. & Co. will be very happy to go over with their Stocks to the places of any Ladies and Gentlemen if sent for.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, and also RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, between all Stations, issued on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, will be available for RETURN on any day up to and including WEDNESDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 938 OF 1870.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK (Limited), a Joint Stock Company registered under the English Companies' Act of 1862, and carrying on business in Bombay, at Elphinstone, Circle, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL, Parsee, residing at Nesbit Lane, within the Island of Bombay, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell, deceased .... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons claiming DEBTS or LIABILITIES affecting the ESTATE of the late CURSETJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, the Testator in the Pleadings in this Suit, mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 24th day of January, 1866, are hereby required to file such Claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefit under the said Decree.—Dated this 6th day of December 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to MR. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.

We have been instructed by Mr. Ed. Jones, Patentee of JONES' COTTON GIN, to institute legal proceedings against any person or persons infringing his patent.

W. NICOL & Co.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WOODSPEEN SCHOOL,
NEWBURY, BERKS.
PRINCIPAL—H. T. HABERSHON, ESQ.

THE Course of Instruction comprises Religious Knowledge, Classics, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, English Composition, French, and all the subjects of a good education.

The School is in a most healthy situation, and has every facility for exercise and out-door recreations.

Children from India will receive from MRS. HABERSHON a mother's care and solicitude.

For terms and other particulars apply to MR. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—
Superfine West England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coatings.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers ...Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ... ,, 28
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ... ,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto ... ,, 16
Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,
Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
FOLDING CHAIRS,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality;
PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOOD
Nursery Lamps and Appliances;
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, AND DRAM FLASKS:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES AND TRUNKS.
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.:
TOILET REQUISITES;
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

Now Ready,
THACKER, VINING, AND Co.'s Revised Price Lists.

No. 1, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Materials, &c., &c.
No. 2, Stencil Plates, illustrated.
No. 3, Artists' requisites, by Winsor and Newton and others, for drawing, painting, and illuminating.

THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Bombay.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156 LEADENHALL STREET, }
23 REGENT STREET, } LONDON.
10 NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27	8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits.	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12	0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5	0
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18	8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Ronal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement, sent on application.		

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None other are genuine.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Port Canning and Mofussil Press shares at higher rates. Other shares remain quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	645
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,460
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	855
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	53½ do.	Do New	532
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,665
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,015
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,500
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,285
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,625
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	910
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	290
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,700
750	2,000	all	250 p.s	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,650
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.s	Royal	1,875

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
5?,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
8,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½		Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......				East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

......	15,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ...	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11¼d to 1s. 11 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2-0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¼
China	60 Do. do. ...	218½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold	16-11
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	102¼
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	117

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th Dec. 1871.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,127	8	6
Merchandize	68,299	2	9
Electric Telegraph	403	4	6
Total Rs.	1,10,829	15	9

Corresponding week in December, 1870. Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,831	7	10
Merchandize	51,657	0	7
Electric Telegraph	332	7	4
Total Rs.	88,820	15	9
Increase	22,009	0	0

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—14th December, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 14th December, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 41 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 14th December, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 13th December, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 13th to 9 P.M. of the 14th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min	
Calcutta	4	20	0	4
Galle	12	33	1	42
Kurrachee	0	28	0	5
Madras	1	10	0	5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Indo-European line right Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14th December.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale
	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
	Bombay	Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Nemesis (s)	Stuart	Liverpool, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Flora (s)	Grubisech	Trieste, &c.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Mandvee.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Carwar, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 11 Anita .... Marvantoni ... Bourbon, Oct. 19.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 11 Meinam (F S) .... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 11 Meinam (F S) .... Calcutta.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—December 14.

Barry, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.
H wett, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Wonge, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—December 14.

Robertson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 29th Regiment N. I., to join, to Sholapore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col D J Nasmyth, R E, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, from the 20th Sept 1871.

In continuation of G G O No. 785 of 1869, it is notified that in addition to the actual cost of a passage to England which the last para. provides shall be issued to officers of the Indian Service, who are entitled to a passage at the public expense, the Govt of India has decided that when such cost excludes wine, &c., they shall be allowed one rupee four annas a day for the estimated number of days.

With reference to General Order No. 722, dated 25th Oct, and No. 776, dated 17th Nov, the undermentioned officers, having been recommended by a medical board, are entitled to any passage allowance payable from the Military Fund:—

Lt-Col B R Whittaker, Staff Corps.
Capt E L Marryatt, Royal (Bombay) Engineers.
Capt A J Doig, Staff Corps.

Agreeably to a decision of the Govt of India the rate of recovery on account of hospital stoppages from European Artificers employed in regiments of British Cavalry and brigades and batteries of Royal Artillery shall be at three annas a day, with reference to art. 275, page 483 of Jameson's Code.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Garrison Instructors in this Presidency:—

Maj T E Hall, 49th Foot, and Capt H H Griffiths, 59th Foot, from the 4th Sept 1871.

In supersession of G O No 727, dated 27th Oct, Capt F H Gordon, Genl List, Bom Infy, is granted furlough to Europe for one year under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868. This officer having been recommended by a medical board is entitled to any passage allowance payable from the Military Fund.

Surg Maj Mark Style is appointed to act as Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, during the absence, on leave, of Dr Mahaffy.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve year's service, to be Capts from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Lt Augustus Berkeley Portman, 9th Decr 1871.
Lt Theodore Methven Ward, 9th Decr 1871, and
Lt James Bruce Hennell, 9th Decr 1871.

The names of the undermentioned officers who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, are removed from the list of Regimental Lt Cols of Infantry:—

Lt Col, Col Retired List, William George Arrow, by the death of Col, Lt Genl, J. S. Down, on the 25th Sept 1871.

Lt Col, Col Retired List, Edward Bayne, by the death of Col, Lt Genl, Sir G I Jameson, KCSI, on the 24th Oct 1871.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Cadre 3rd European Regt.—Capt Sir John Louis, Bart, to be Maj, from the 7th Oct 1871, vice Donne, 109th Foot, retired.

General List, Infantry—Lt William Laing to be Capt, from the 9th Aug 1871, vice Clay, 103rd Foot, Cadre 1st European Regt, retired.

Lt George Simpson, 109th Foot, to have the position of Capt, from the 19th Aug 1871, vice Ducat, 106th Foot, Cadre 2nd European Regt, exchanged into the 104th Foot.

Lt Thomas Viret Shepherd, 109th Foot, to have the position of Capt, from the 7th Oct 1871, vice Louis, Cadre 3rd European Regt, promoted.

Surg Maj C G Wiehe, M D, performed the duties of Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Indian Medical Dept, Poona Div, from the 10th to the 26th Nov 1871, both days inclusive.

The following order is confirmed:—

Poona Division Order, dated 22nd April 1871, directing Surg Maj Wiehe to receive carge of the office of the Depy Inspr Genl, Indian Medical Service, Poona Div of the Army, on the departure of Dr Lord.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt by brevet from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt Francis Corbet Singleton, S C, 9th Dec 1871.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C B Izon and H. J Parsons respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge of the Rutnagherry District, on the 2nd day of Dec 1871, after office hours.

Capt A T Spens delivered over charge of the office of Cantonment Mag at Baroda to Capt G. E. Hancock on 5th Oct 1871, after office hours, and resumed charge of the said appointment from Capt Hancock on 6th Nov 1871, after office housrs.

Maj E W Lyons delivered over charge of the office of Cantonment Mag at Ahmedabad, to Mr Sharkey on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

Under the provisions of sec 4 of Act II. of 1869, the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg Nathaniel Hopkins, Civ Surg, Kurrachee, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay.

Azum Bhowanrao Vishnoo Ponge, appointed to act as Mamletdar of the Salsette talooka, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the second class in the Tanna district.

Surg Maj T B Beatty, Acting Civil Surg, Poona, preformed the medical duties of the Yerrowda Central Jail from the 23rd Nov to the 3rd Dec 1871, both days inclusive, in addition to his other duties.

Mr W Woodward, Second Asst Collr, Nassick, is invested with the powers of a Comr under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871.

Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, Esq., is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay, in succession to Bhau Daji, Esq.

Mr. J Jardine to be Asst Judge and Session Judge at Sattara, continuing to act as First Asst to the Political Agent in Kattywar until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J W Walker to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Surat.

Mr Lestock Reid to be Comsr of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr A F Bellasis.

Mr H B Boswell to be Collr and Mag of Dharwar, continuing to act as Collr and Mag of Sattara, until further orders.

The Hon E W Ravenscroft to be Senior Collr, vice Mr Reid, and to be Collr and Mag of Rutnagherry, vice Mr Boswell, continuing to act as Chief Secy to Govt, until further orders.

Mr G F Sheppard to be Collr of Salt Revenue, vice the Hon E W Ravenscroft, continuing to act as Collr and Mag of Kaira, until further orders.

Mr M J Shaw Stewart to act as Collr and Mag of Surat.

Mr A R Macdonald to act as Collr and Mag of Canara.

Mr T H Merritt acted as Cotton Inspr, Bombay, for Mr S J Harrison, during the latter's absence on privilege leave, from 21st Sept to 3rd Nov last, both days inclusive.

Capt C E Fisher, Depy Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Survey, Sind, is appointed to act as Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, Sind, during the absence of Maj M R Haig, or until further orders.

Mr C P B Wiltshire, CS, has been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty on expiration of leave.

Lt F C Symonds, RA, Supernumerary Asst Supt, S M Country Rev. Sur, has been promoted to the grade of Asst Supt from the 17th Nov 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Apothy J Underwood has been appointed to act in medical charge of the Civil Station of Vingorla, during the absence on leave of Mr. Apothy Munday, or until further orders, with effect from the 13th ult.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Judge and Session Judge of Hyderabad a visitor to the Cowasjee Jehangeer Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad.

The names of the following gentlemen of the Bombay Civil Service are transferred from the Second to the First Class of Civilians, they having served twenty-eight years:—

Mr. Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis.
The Hon Henry Pendock St G Tucker.
The Hon Barrow Hebbert Ellis.

Asst Surg J Robb, Genl Duty, Bombay, performed the duties of Ophthalmic Surgeon from the 16th to the 30th Nov 1871, both days inclusive.

Sub-Asst Surg Shaik Sooltan, L M, has been attached for temporary duty to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, with effect from the 8th inst.

Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadurshaw, L M, has been appointed to perform the duties of Local Supt of Vaccination, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Anunta Chundroba on privilege leave.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr T C Hope, Collector of Surat, having resumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 23rd ult, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of the 6th idem, is cancelled at his request.

Lt C F Baugh and Capt F H Segrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, before office hours on the 27th Nov 1871.

Messrs T C Hope and W Ramsay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr and Mag of Surat on the 29th ult, after office hours.

Azum Bhowanrao Vishnoo is appointed to act as Mamlutdar of Salsette, Tanna, during the absence of Azum Bappajee Keshow.

Azum Trimbakrai Vurujrai is confirmed in his appointment as Mamlutdar of Egutpoora in Nassick.

Peanjivundas Kasundas, Tulatee of Wujna, in the Chiklee taluka, has passed the Subordinate Service Examination held before Mr T C Hope, Collr or Surat.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Capt H Daniell and Maj R M Bonnor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Supt of Police, Ahmednuggur, on the 25th ult, in the afternoon.

Heeramuni Appa bin Ghutgeeappa and Ramchunder Appa bin Ameerchund Goojur are appointed Municipal Comsrs for the town of Yenkunmurdi, in the Belgaum district, vice Goolappa bin Goormalla and Viroopaksh bin Mulkappa, deceased.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Müller and Capt MacRae delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy Conservator of Forests, Punch Mahals, on the 16th Nov 1871, after office hours.

Capt J MacRae assumed the duties of the Depy Conservator of Forests, Punch Mahals, on the 16th Nov 1871, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg C Joynt, Civil Surg, Rutnagherry, is allowed privilege leave for two months, from the date he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg J Roche, M D, Acting Supt of Vaccination, Southern Circle, is allowed one month's leave to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting: At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office: After-Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
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One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WALLACE—At Sea, near Gibraltar, Major Rayner Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—December 14th, in the Fort, the wife of Mr. N. Roberts, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOGAN—December 8th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of David Logan, of a son.
RILEY—December 9th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. T. Riley, of a son.
SINCLAIR—December 9th, at the Church of Scotland Mission House, Madras, the wife of D. Sinclair, Esq., M.A., of a daughter.
VANCUTSEM—December 10th, at No. 80, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Ed. VanCutsem, Esq., of a son.
WHITE—December 7th, at Chanda, Central Provinces, the wife of Charles White, Esq., Civil Engineer, Superintendent of H. H. the Nizam's Coal Mines, of a son.

DEATH.

McEVOY—December 6th, at Meerut, Thos. McEvoy, aged 54.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1871.

The last number of the *Calcutta Review* * contains much interesting matter, and is creditable to the untiring enterprise of its projectors. Considering the difficulties under which a quarterly review must labour in India, where, owing to official reserve, no measure is promulgated until it has passed into law, and thus discussion can only be carried on when the excitement of the battle is over, the spirit with which some of the articles are written is remarkable. The essays are not, of course, confined to politics. Philosophy, commerce, and education, all find their proper places amongst the *piéces de résistance*, to which is added a slight *réchauffé* of the topics of the quarter and a critical notice on current literature.

The ability with which the provisions of the Road Cess Act are handled forms a good illustration of our recent articles on the Punjab Canal and Drainage Bill. Here we have before us a suggestive criticism of the most important Act which has been passed in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during this year. Act X. of 1871 touches to the quick the proprietary sensibilities of the whole of rural Bengal, and yet no well-informed expression of outside public opinion was possible on the subject until the Act was published, and its objectionable principles beyond the remedies which it is the special function of criticism to supply. Can it be wondered, then, that writers in India hesitate to accept the Viceroy's proffered invitation to discussion when their efforts are not likely to be more productive of good than were the discussions about Hannibal and Hasdrubal, which the Roman youths of Juvenal's time practised their tongues upon, or the famous wars of the classics? It is not our purpose to follow the reviewer through all the sections of the Act, which is in reality an Act imposing a cess on land for the purpose of providing local funds for the construction of roads and other means of provincial communication. The tax, according to the Bengal Act, is based upon the rental, which, as the writer shows, is subject to as many variations and inconsistencies as the amount of revenue which Bengal estates pay to Government. The difficulties of obtaining accurate returns of rent roll and other property taxable for the purpose of the Act, the complex procedure adapted to meet the multifarious diversities of tenure, and the danger of registering and stereotyping errors and frauds in matters of proprietary title, form so many quicksands through which the Legislature had to steer, that the most general publication should have been given to the views of Government before they were passed into law and the most unreserved criticism invited. That there was abundant material available for the discussion of this matter may be presumed from the article alluded to; and there are doubtless many of our own Survey and Assessment officers, disciples of Wingate and Goldsmid, who would, if their attention had been directed to the controversy, have persuaded even the Bengal Government that there is only one basis for a fair assessment on land, namely, its value; and that its value depends on the inherent quality of the soil, its proximity to markets and roads, and its advantages of irrigation, and the like. The author of the paper in the Review is evidently well acquainted with district life, and his excited peroration against the zemindari system shows that he sympathises with the ryots on whom the main incidence of the tax will fall: and, as it is highly probable that the Bengal ryots are too illiterate to have fought their own battle, it is the more to be regretted that this Goliath had not an opportunity of speaking before it was too late to stay the destroying hand of the Legislature. It is obvious that the reviewer would have attracted far more attention if he could have come forward in July instead of singing his *non placets* in October.

The philosophic and theological articles comprise an interesting sketch on the Sankhya philosophy, which the author, notwithstanding the opposite opinion entertained by Max Müller, holds to be the parent of Buddhism. The object of the article is to prove that the Sankhya system is in reality atheistic, and the passages in which allusion is made to God are interpreted as referring merely to the "human soul divine." The confusion appears to have arisen from the want of moral courage in the author of the system, Kapila, who, whilst he feared openly to deny the authority of the Vedas, yet held that a God *does* not and *can* not exist, thus accepting a revelation and yet denying God. Kapila answers the all-important question of the "whence and whither" by holding that nature produced man, and that the supreme end of the soul is to obtain a cessation of pain by emancipation from material existence.

Passing over a practical article on the great development of the Russian trade with India, we come to a light and pleasant picture of Burmese society. The chief features of Buddhism are contrasted with the cold and isolated Brahminism. The entire absence from the former of the chilling tyranny of caste, the institution of genuine romance and courtship, and the national taste of all classes for pleasure and gaiety, give a lively interest to the account of social Burmah, which will well repay the perusal of this article. But the most suggestive article in the book is one on the Punjab Rajahs, which we earnestly recommend to the notice of the Kattyawar Chieftains and the other self-styled "independent" princes under this Presidency. It is a moderate article which steers clear of the absurd claims to independence which are periodically raised by Chiefs like the Rao of Kutch on the one hand, and on the other hand of the "rasping, grasping, Norman race" which ever seeks to annex before it has decided on the policy or impolicy of the step. The reviewer shows plainly enough that native States in India of the character of the Punjab Rajahs, and, we may add, our own Goozerat and Maratha Chiefs, cannot claim to be treated as different islands floating about with us in the sea of Indian international rights and duties. At the same time, though their dependence upon us may be conceded, it is clearly a matter of good policy in our Government to interfere as little as possible with these subordinate States, and rather to encourage them to develop *ab intra* their own constitutions, *provided* always they do not run counter to the accepted fundamental principles of justice and good government. There is not a State in India which has not parted with its independence in one or more relations, either external or internal. One State has parted with its judicial sovereignty, another has resigned its sovereign power over the disposal of its military forces, or over the regulation of its coinage; most of them possess no control over the succession to their thrones without the sanction of the British Government; none may enter into unauthorized negotiations with foreign Powers. In such a state of society, as the reviewer remarks,—"With the extinction of international relations international law has ceased to exist. Its place has been taken by positive law of which the will and policy of the British Government are the exponents. There is no single State which enjoys full sovereignty." The amount of our interference with native States must always be a matter of jealous policy, but one thing is certain, that we must govern India from the stand-point to which we have ourselves attained. In supporting the Chiefs in maintaining order, we are bound to require them to respect law and the rights of their subjects. Hence the late interference in Kattyawar, and the negotiations which our Government is carrying on with the Rao of Kutch and other Goozerat chiefs. But we may hereafter have to go even further than this. With so many native jurisdictions interlacing our own, it will be necessary to establish a certain fixed principle on which our abkaree and customs policy must be conducted without subjecting ourselves to the enormous losses of revenue which the native States cause by adopting a policy for themselves diametrically opposed to our own. This can easily be done without interfering with their sources of revenue or their rights of self-government. All that is wanted is a steady assertion of our sovereignty throughout the length and breadth of India, coupled with the knowledge that whilst we have the power we have not the wish to interfere beyond the absolute requirements of stern political necessity.

Passing over a highly utilitarian article on the introduction of Physical Science into the Calcutta University, which is well written, but pervaded with the sentiment of Solomon, that "all is vanity," the only other article is one on Indian Land Revenue. We confess to feeling a little bored with the subject on which Mr. Knight has been engaged in educating us for some time past. The question of the various theories of rent, and the fundamental distinctions between land and other property, are at all events speculative matters on which most of our readers will not care that we should now discourse. But to those whose taste for discussions of Political Economy is as fresh as ever, the article will afford pleasant reading; and, on the whole, we think that the *Calcutta Review*, both from its past history and its present excellences, deserves a larger circulation in this Presidency than it obtains.

* Calcutta Review, No. CVI.

The health of Lucknow is very steadily improving.

It is reported that the Governor-General intends paying Cuttack a visit shortly.

A Bill has been passed in Ceylon to compel servants in the island to register themselves.

Sooltan Hoossein bin Ahmed, brother of the Foodlee Sultan, has arrived in Aden on a visit.

During the week ending Tuesday, the number of deaths registered in Bombay was 332, and the number of births seven!

It is said that the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, who is shortly expected in Calcutta, will be re-appointed as Chaplain of St. John's Presidency Church.

A Madras paper informs us that Mr. Robertson, the Harbour Engineer, has been in Calcutta for the past week or two, having gone direct from Bombay by rail.

The corpse of the ex-Prime Minister of the ex-King of Oudh has been embalmed for the purpose of being sent, via Allahabad, Bombay, and Jeddah, to the Holy City of the Faithful, where it will be interred with befitting ceremony.

The Countess of Mayo's Drawing-Room has been postponed in consequence of the dangerous illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Lady Napier has also put off her "at home," announced for Thursday, *sine die*, owing to the Prince's illness.

Mr. R. J. Richardson, of the Civil Service, lately Opium Agent of Benares, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department, is, it is said, to be appointed Director-General of Opium, a new creation on experiment.

The local society of Colombo intend to invite His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Robinson to a public ball and supper before their departure from Ceylon, and steps are now being taken to arrange for an entertainment which may be worthy of the Colombo community as well as of the distinguished guests on the occasion.

The Allahabad paper says it seems certain that Colonel B. P. Lloyd, Commissioner of the Jhansie Division, who has been absent since the beginning of 1870 on medical certificate, will be unable from continued ill-health to re-join his appointment. There will thus be a Commissionership vacant in the North-Western Provinces.

The Government of Bengal has directed that whenever a suit, involving important principles or any question of permanent importance to Government, in connection with the judicial proceedings of a magistrate, is instituted in any subordinate Civil Court, application should be made to the District Judge to transfer the case to his own file.

Repeated representations having been made to the Municipality in respect to the nuisance caused by the Sonepore drain, and these representations having hitherto been of no effect, Government has ordered that their solicitor should take such steps as may be necessary, in accordance with the advice of the Advocate General, to cause the Municipal authorities to abate the nuisance.

In consequence of the numerous cases of stamp defalcations which have lately occurred, the Bengal Board of Revenue has especially drawn the attention of Commissioners to the necessity for enjoining upon District Officers a strict supervision of their Treasuries in this department. It has further directed that Commissioners themselves will, in their inspectional visits, pay particular attention to the state of the stamp accounts.

A Notification in the *Government Gazette* says that trees standing in the compounds of houses within cantonment limits are not private property. When for sanitary or other reasons it is desirable to lop or cut down any such trees, the timber is to be considered the property of the house-owner. Owners or occupants are prohibited from cutting down or lopping any trees within the compounds, without the consent of the Cantonment Committee.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to declare that within a limit of three miles radius around the existing boundary of the Kurrachee cantonment, the provisions of sec. 21, Bombay Act III. of 1867, shall come into operation, and the Cantonment Magistrate is invested with the full powers of a magistrate within the limits so extended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, of the said Act within the said limits.

Here is a specimen of the conduct of certain of the *Sahib logue* who visit Cashmere:—"One day no letters were distributed at Srinagar, and anxious inquirers at the Post Office could obtain no information or redress. At length an official circular came round to all the residents, stating that as an English officer had severely thrashed the Post Master that morning, this functionary was disabled by his wounds from discharging his duties, and no letters would be issued until his recovery."

The *Pioneer* protests agai nst the "dangerous and illegal" practice of locking both doors of railway carriages. "On at least three occasions," says our conte mporary, "we have been illegally imprisoned on the G. I. P. line at or near Bhosawul. We were told in answer to remonstrances that this was done by the express order and authority of the Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, whose name we beg to record for the benefit of the first coroner's jury th at may sit on an accident upon that line."

The *Indian Mirror* has the following paragraph:—"We hear that the Assi stant Secretaryship to the Government of Bengal will be abolished, and that the present incumbent, Mr. Thomas Jones, who is now a barrister-at-law, will be permanently appointed the Northern Division Mag istrate of Calcutta. In that case Mr. Macgregor will have to revert to the Bar, and Mr. Mill er will be confirmed in his appointment as the Sou thern Division Magistrate. All hopes, therefore, of Mr. Roberts' restoration to his position are, we are afraid, lost."

The Rev. Mr. Dall, the Unitarian Brahmo, does not appear to be getting along so well with his "brethren" the Brahmos as he could wish. The Brahmo paper has the following:—"In one of his lectures just published, Mr. Dall attempts to show that both the present leader of the Brahmo Somaj as well as the founder of that institution, view Christ in the same light as Mr. Dall himself. If Mr. Dall intends to preach Unitarian Christianity under the assumed name of a Theist or Brahmo, let him do so on his own account, and not on that of Baboo Keshub Chunder or Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. We again warn Mr. Dall that his course of conduct is improper."

In a general way people have been told about the famine in Persia, but letters received from the Rev. R. Bruce, and Captain Lovett, R. E., Ispahan, give particulars which admit of no misconception, and clearly show to the public that nothing can grapple with the stern facts of misery disclosed but an exceptional effort of charity. The harvests of the last three years have proved deficient from various causes; the slight fall of rain has diminished the natural reservoirs, and many of the invaluable subterranean canals are dry. The Persian population live much on fruit. At Teheran there has been a favourable fruit harvest; but at Ispahan the fruit harvest has been a failure. Thus cereals, water, and fruit are cut off, and almost nothing remains to relieve pangs that must be among the most dreadful that can be suffered. The Government of Persia is completely paralysed by the appalling nature of the calamity that has befallen the people; it has resorted, as we know from the appearance which the Persian Minister has made in London, to the short-sighted and mischievous policy of denying the existence of a famine. It has neither the vigour nor the humanity to take measures to assuage the miserable condition of the hundreds of thousands under its charge, and it attempts to justify itself before the world by saying that the famine, if any, is merely a trifle. Undoubtedly the rulers act as if the famine were a trifle. Their remedial measures are as scanty as their judgment. We hear of a few of the indigent poor of Teheran receiving a few coppers; of some beggars being fed in one of the gardens at Shiraz; of the bakers of Ispahan being ordered to reduce their usual market rate for bread without any effort being made by the Imperial treasury to recuperate them for any loss, so that riots ensued. But beyond this, nothing seems to have been done by the King and his advisers to mitigate the widely-spread distress. It is not to be wondered at that the people are turbulently affected, and the Shah may have to repent his weak measures when they are questioned by a desperate starving mob. Already it is said that at Teheran it is not unlikely that the mob will cause the gold and silver said to be lying idle in the King's private treasury to be disgorged. The value of this gold and silver is said to be no less than seven millions sterling. The good this enormous sum might return to the King if it were circulated among his starving people he probably is unable to appreciate; but he will should the storm of popular wrath that is evidently hovering near his throne break out. He will not be the first short sighted monarch that will have paid the penalty of selfishness and misgovernment. The most acute apprehensions are felt for the coming winter, when in addition to the scarcity of food and water the people's misery will be heightened by the severity of the weather. The writers of the letters we allude to beg earnestly for relief. Bombay is already doing something; but efforts for relief must be conducted on an immensely larger scale if they are meant to be at all adequate to the alleviation of the misery in so vast a territory. The general rule seems to be laid down that if relief is to be administered at all, it must be by European agency, because the funds would most likely be misappropriated if they were left to the care of the people's own rulers. From Tabreez to Bushire there are several British officials, and through them a world of good may be done; but, owing to the absence of Europeans, there is sure to be difficulty in dealing with the famine at such places as Khorasan, Yezd, and Kirman. It is calculated that if £40,000 were subscribed for the sufferers, it would enable them to tide over the next five months. This is, after all, a comparatively small sum, and we have no doubt it will be made forthcoming by the charitable at home as well as here; but it seems a lasting disgrace that the Persian authorities do not themselves advance as much for their own people. The descriptions of the famine are deplorable, and the whole country seems in a chaos of starvation, tyranny, extortion, and misgovernment. A nobler field for charity does not seem to have presented itself for many years.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Major Thoyts, Cantonment Magistrate at Kurrachee, one of the honorary secretaries to the Royal School for Officers' Daughters at Bath, will be happy to receive subscriptions and donations to the funds of the school. All sums contributed may be paid into Major Thoyts' credit at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co.'s, and particularly specifying that they should be credited in Deposit No. 2.

It has been decided that under the Order of the 15th June 1869, a military officer in civil employ on a consolidated pay is entitled to the same allowance during subsidiary leave granted to him before or after furlough under section XI. of the Military Furlough Regulations of 10th November 1868, as during the furlough itself; and that the allowances of a military officer in civil employ on a staff salary during preparatory leave before or after furlough of any kind shall be regulated by the Order of the Military Department, No. 3205, dated the 22nd October 1868.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

We have received telegraphic information from Delhi that the troops which are to form the Camp are assembling rapidly. There have been no further cases of cholera, and as the cold season has set in, it has been decided that the Camp may assemble with safety. All the troops are expected to be on the ground in a few days.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, 13th Dec.

A bulletin issued at 8 A.M. to-day states that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has passed another very restless night, and that his condition is not improved.

SANDRINGHAM, 13th Dec., noon.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed this morning without any change in the symptoms.

5. P.M.

A bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a very restless afternoon, and that no abatement in the gravity of the symptoms has taken place.

10 P.M.

An official bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a less unquiet evening.

An official information reports unfavourably on the condition of H. R. H., whose lung symptoms are stated to be most distressing.

14th Dec., 8 A.M.

The Prince of Wales has slept during the night, and there is some abatement of the graver symptoms.

Prince Louis of Hesse has arrived here.

LONDON, 14th Dec., 12-25 P.M.

The favourable bulletin issued this morning concerning the state of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales have caused a favourable impression.

LONDON, 14th Dec.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Princess of Wales continue well.

In the Tichborne case, Sir William Fergusson has testified to the marks of identification in the claimant.

LONDON, 14th Dec., Morning.

Archbishop Manning has ordered fresh prayers to be offered up for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The statement that Parliament would meet in January next is contradicted.

H. M.'s troopship Jumna has passed the Suez Canal, outward bound, for Bombay.

PARIS, 13th Dec., Afternoon.

The supplementary Elections for the National Assembly are fixed for the 7th January next.

LONDON, 13th Dec., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9/16d.
Exchange on India, 1s. 11⅝d.
Consols for Account, 92⅛.

[PER BOLTON'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SANDRINGHAM, 13th Dec., 5 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed another very restless afternoon, and there are no signs of the abatement of the very grave symptoms already intimated.

10 P.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been less restless during the evening, but at present there seems to be not the slightest hope of his recovery.

14th Dec., 1 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales continues less restless, but other symptoms are unchanged. H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, though thoroughly worn out by continual watching and anxiety, keeps well.

8 A.M.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales slept quietly at intervals during the night, and there seems to be a slight abatement in the gravity of the symptoms.

NOON.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a tranquil morning, and the gain made during the night from the slight abatement of the symptoms is fully maintained.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGUNNY,

13th December.

All those interested in this station are glad to find that our "Panchgunny School" for boarders and day-scholars will be opened on the 8th proximo, in a house called "Claremont;" and there can be little or no doubt of its ultimate success, if it only has a fair trial. All applications regarding it are to be made to the headmaster, Mr. B. Wilkinson, care of the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, 39, Marine Lines, Bombay. Since October last our numbers have sadly dwindled down, but as the school is to be started several families have applied for houses, so that they will soon increase.

Perhaps you may not be aware that a traveller's bungalow was completed here, by the commencement of the hot season before last, but from its height, pointed arches, &c., most people take it for a kind of ecclesiastical edifice, which it certainly is more like, than for the purpose for which it was intended. Local opinion not having been entertained for a moment as to the most suitable site during all seasons, it is situated so as to be exposed to the full force of the monsoon, and although it was constructed of a kind of stone which the P. W. D. "thought" would keep out the damp, it it is essentially necessary to "chuppur in" the building almost all round, which is not required for any other pucka building here. Another fault in it is, that it has very little verandah accommodation, which is very desirable for servants and kit, as well as to keep the sun out of the building. If the bungalow had been built nearer the high road, and therefore in a far less exposed position, it would be hardly necessary to "chuppur" it in, and paint the internal walls every year; but I can hardly help thinking that its site was chosen chiefly for "effect," so as to strike the eye of the traveller on his reaching the top of the ghaut entering into this station.

Early in August last an official complaint was forwarded to the Postal Department relative to our letters for Poona, &c., been unnecessarily kept for about nine hours at Kowtah, but two months having elapsed and no reply being received, or the complaint rectified, a copy of the letter, together with another one, was forwarded to the Postmaster General, to which no reply has yet been vouchsafed. Luckily, however, we are on the road to Mahableshwur, and as that station has been pretty full, our complaint was eventually attended to, which perhaps otherwise would not have been the case. Ordinary courtesy (if not more) demands that official communications should be responded to, but such does not always appear to be the case with the Postal Department, especially in several instances connected with this station.

In a Bombay paper, of the 2nd instant, appeared a letter which, although dated Panchgunny, November 28th, could not, or perhaps I may not be in error in saying, was not, written by any one at this staion, but by some one at Mahableshwur, not very conversant with that, or this place. Among other things the writer states, "that it is a pleasant morning's walk from Mahableshwur to this station by the short cut." Now the distance of about nine miles from the Sattara road going by "Lingmulla" (the path being roughe is not likely to be often undertaken simply for the sake of pleasure. Again, he states, that "in addition to the finest vegetables, apples and pearo are brought to perfection here." Now they are so small as to be hardly worth eating; though at the same time, I think, that most fruits and vegetablet would thrive if proper care was taken of them; but unfortunately too many of our landowners are "absentees," so that their compounds are left to the tender mercies of "mallees," who do not take more trouble with them than they can well help. Again, the writer states that a Bombay omnibus would pay if placed along the line during the cold season; but, considering that during the hot season, the mail tongha often passes empty through this station, I hardly think an omnibus would pay.

The weather here, especially in the morning and evening, is charming, but not so cold as it generally is at this season of the year. Having had little or no late rain, the late crops, together with hay, are likely to be inferior both in quantity and quality.

The eclipse of the sun was partially visible yesterday, and, as it caused a subdued light, the effect was very pleasing in bringing out the lights and shades among these hills.

While there's Life there's Hope.—A clergyman, remarkable for the simplicity and force of his style, was one day discoursing on the text, "Unless ye repent, ye shall all perish." Anxious to impress upon his hearers the importance of the solemn truth conveyed in the passage, he made use of a very striking figure. "Yes, my friends," he emphatically urged, "unless ye repent ye shall as sure perish," placing one of his fingers on the wing of a large fly which alighted on his Bible, and having his right hand uplifted, "just as sure, my friends, as I'll kill this blue flee." Before the blow was struck the fly got off, upon which the minister at the top of his voice exclaimed, "There's a chance for ye yet, my friends!"

THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th December.

Report from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, No. s-3,837, dated 31st October 1871, on the management of the Customs Department of the Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind) for the year 1870-71.

Resolution.—The gross Customs revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 76,90,835-4-8, being less than the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 9,47,692-10-5.

1870-71 ......Rs.	76,90,835	4	8
1869-70 ...... ,,	86,38,527	15	1
Decrease in 1870-71..Rs.	9,47,692	10	5

2. Deducting from these figures the payments made on account of drawback and the refund of items erroneously collected, the result is a decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 9,82,752-11-11, which is mostly attributable to the war between France and Germany, and in part to extensive transhipment of dutiable goods under Act XX. of 1867.

1870-71 ......Rs.	71,34,131	5	0
1869-70 ...... ,,	81,16,884	0	11
Decrease in 1870-71.Rs.	9,82,752	11	11

3. A comparison of the net revenue of the year with the average of the preceding 5 years gives a decrease of Rs. 5,83,374-13-0, as shown in the margin.

Average of 5 years..Rs	77,17,506	2	0
1870-71 ...... ,,	71,34,131	5	0
Rs.	5,83,374	13	0

Imports at the Port of Bombay.

4. Exclusive of spirits and tobacco the revenue realized from the import general trade of the Port of Bombay amounted to Rs. 58,45,308-1-3, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,81,205-1-1, as compared with the revenue under the same head of the preceding year, and a decrease of Rs. 5,49,784-12-9 under the average of the previous five years.

1870-71 ......Rs.	58,45,308	1	3
1869-70 ...... ,,	67,26,513	2	4
Decrease in 1870-71.Rs.	8,81,205	1	1
Average of 5 years.Rs.	63,95,092	[illegible]	0
1870-71 ...... ,,	58,45,308	[illegible]	3
Decrease in 1870-71.Rs.	5,49,784	12	9

5. The quantity of spirits imported into Bombay was less than that imported in the preceding year by 32,153 gallons, and the revenue derived under this head exhibits consequently a decrease of Rs. 92,428-1-9, and of Rs. 2,253-2-4 under the average of the previous five years. The decrease in the year under review is attributable to less importations and also to exportations out of bond to Goa and Damaun.

1870-71 ......Gals.	1,95,087		
1869-70 ...... ,,	2,27,240		
Decrease in 1870-71 ......Gals.	32,153		
1870-71 ......Rs.	5,89,543	10	10
1869-70 ...... ,,	6,81,971	12	7
Decrease in 1870-71..Rs.	92,428	1	9
Average of 5 years...Rs.	5,91,796	13	2
1870-71 ...... ,,	5,89,543	10	10
Decrease in 1870-71..Rs.	2,253	2	4

6. The tobacco revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 56-6-4, as compared with the previous year, and of Rs. 6,557-10-9 under the average of the 5 previous years.

1870-71 ......Rs.	11,612	11	4
1869-70 ...... ,,	11,669	1	8
Decrease in 1870-71.Rs.	56	6	4
Average of 5 years....Rs.	18,170	6	1
1870-71 ...... ,,	11,612	11	4
Rs.	6,557	10	9

Imports at the Continental Ports.

7. Exclusive of spirits there is an increase in the import revenue realized at the Continental ports of Rs. 3,621-14-11, while, compared with the average of the 5 preceding years, the increase is Rs. 79-3-10.

1870-71 ......Rs.	25,472	11	1
1869-70 ...... ,,	21,850	12	2
Increase in 1870-71.Rs.	3,621	14	11
Average of 5 years....Rs.	25,393	7	3
1870-71 ...... ,,	25,472	11	1
Increase in 1870-71.Rs.	79	3	10

8. The increase is attributable to larger importations into Guzerat of seeds and wet dates from foreign ports, and into the Concan of cocoanuts and gallnuts from Goa, and of dried fruits from Muscat.

9. The duty on spirits imported at the Continental ports amounted to Rs. 1,565-1-8, which, compared with that collected in 1869-70 (Rs. 345-14-0), shows a net increase of Rs. 1,219-3-8 and as compared with the average of the preceding five years, an increase of Rs. 902-4-8. The increase in Guzerat (Rs. 1,346-7-1) is due to larger importations into Surat of spirits from Damaun through the Portuguese Factory and Firman privilege.

Export Customs at the Port of Bombay.

10. There is an increase of Rs. 65,890-5-2 under this head, attributable to larger exportations of rice to the Persian Gulf, in consequence of the famine prevailing in Persia; compared with the average of the preceding five years, the increase is Rs. 58,736-8-1.

1870-71 ......Rs.	3,70,470	15	8
1869-70 ...... ,,	3,04,580	10	6
Increase in 1870-71..Rs.	65,890	5	2
Average of 5 years...Rs.	3,11,734	7	7
1870-71 ...... ,,	3,70,470	15	8
Increase in 1870-71..Rs.	58,736	8	1

Export Customs at the Continental Ports.

11. The revenue under this head shows a net decrease of Rupees 2,986-15-8 as compared with the previous year, which is chiefly due to diminished exportation of grain to foreign ports in Guzerat, and also to Goa. Compared with the average collections of the five previous years, the decrease is Rs. 6,000-11-3.

1870-71 ...... Rs.	34,209	15	8
1869-70 ...... ,,	37,196	15	4
Decrease in 1870-71 Rs.	2,986	15	8
Average of 5 years ... Rs.	40,210	10	11
1870-71 ...... ,,	34,209	15	8
Decrease in 1870-71 Rs.	6,000	11	3

Frontier duties on Imports and Exports.

12. The Collections under this head show a net decrease of Rs. 6,628-5-5, and compared with the average of the preceding five years, a decrease of Rs. 3,300-0-5.

Transit Duties.

13. The net decrease of Rs. 155-13-3 in the amount of land customs and transit duties collected in foreign territories in Guzerat occurred in Cambay.

Still Head Duty.

14. The decrease of Rs. 49,521-1-0 in the collections under this head is attributable to the closing of the Bassein Distillery, and to the stoppage of reclamation works, giving less employment to workpeople.

Anchorage, Registry, and other Duties.

15. The causes of noticeable fluctuations in the items noted below are explained in paragraphs 45, 49, 55, and 58 of Mr. Reid's report. The increases under ware-houses and cranes are very satisfactory.

	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
Anchorage fees	....	14 11 [illegible]
Registry fees	....	3,864 [illegible]
Profit from confiscations	....	64 [illegible]
Crane collections	8,573 5 6	....
Warehouse rent and wharfage fees	21,810 2 9	....
Ganza license fees	....	7,625 [illegible]
Hard fees	....	1,572 [illegible]
Boat license fees	....	909 [illegible] 0
Amount recovered from proprietors of private bunders on account of establishments entertained at those bunders	....	19 10 [illegible]
Transhipment fees	1,670 14 0	....
Recoveries from unclaimed goods	....	1,613 [illegible]
Miscellaneous	4,162 8 4	....

Drawbacks.

16. Compared with 1869-70 there has been an increase under this head of Rs. 81,630-14-5, attributable to large re-exportation of cotton piece goods, twist, gums, provisions, oilman's stores, &c.

Outstanding Balances.

17. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is glad to perceive that the whole of the outstanding balance of Rs. 6,429-1-2 on 1st April [illegible] has been realized.

Cost of Management and [illegible]

18 The charges of collection [illegible] per dent. on the net revenue, being [illegible] more than the charges of the previous year.

E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE SALT REVENUE.

The following Resolution of Government, dated Bombay Castle, 9th December, on a letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, dated 15th November 1871, reporting on the Salt Revenue of this Presidency (exclusive of Sind) for the year 1870-71 was yesterday placed at our disposal:—

The realizations on account of salt revenue during the year 1870-71 exhibit a net increase of Rs. 12,97,216-6-11 under all its heads, as shown below:—

1870-71 ......Rs.	72,15,211	11	11
1869-70 ...... ,,	59,17,995	5	0
Increase in 1870-71.Rs.	12,97,216	6	11

1st.—Excise on the removal of salt	Rs.	11,67,569	8	9
2nd.—Duty on imports by sea and land	,,	24,774	9	4
3rd.—Ground-rent, proprietory rights, and other miscellaneous receipts	,,	1,04,872	4	10
Total increase in 1870-71	Rs.	12,97,216	6	11

2. The increase of Rs. 11,67,569-8-9 under the first head is attributed principally to the levy of the increased rate of duty of Rs. 1-13-0 per Indian maund throughout the whole year, and also to the larger exports of salt on payment of full duty, both for home consumption and for inland consumption beyond the frontier of the Bombay Presidency.

3. The increase of Rs. 24,774-9-4 is owing to the enhanced rate of duty (Rs. 1-13-0) having been levied on the importations of salt, and to an increase of excise from Cambay salt.

4. The causes of the increase (Rs. 1,04,872-4-10) under the third head are explained in paragraphs 29 to 33 of the Commissioner's report. The particulars of the items comprised under this head are as stated below:—

	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
Ground-rent per bigotee or hoonda	......	469 0 11
Ground-rent per maund	898 6 5	......
Proprietory right	16,780 3 5	......
Farms	1,913 10 5	......
Miscellaneous	85,961 1 6	......
	1,05,341 5 9	469 0 11
Deduct Decrease	469 0 11	
Net Increase	1,04,872 4 10	

5. The balances for former years outstanding at the end of October 1871 amounted to Rs. 1,311-1-6, which His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts will soon be recovered. It should be reported on the 1st of February next what amount has been collected.

6. The per-centage cost of collection as compared with the previous year has fallen from Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 4-7-0.

7. Copies of the report to be sent to the Collector of Salt Revenue, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State.

E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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THE CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to know what our new Commissioner thinks of our style of conducting business at the Bench of Justices. He is evidently a man of practice, and I should imagine his disgust at the twaddle laboured forth at each end of the table must be a full measure. When work is to be done, I submit that these incessant attempts to be jocular in the usual style of the Bench chair is as much out of place as the evident striving after popularity and eloquence exhibited by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee. Time is time to some people who are not Government servants; and such an exhibition as the Bench meeting of yesterday might do well as an awful warning to incipient chairmen, but is scarcely what is wanted by those whose ideas of twaddle are as wholesome, if not so profuse, as Mr. Knight's. We want a chairman who can blossom in the oratory of the cap and bells when *necessary*—say at a dinner or a supper, when such foolishness can be pardoned; but the affairs of the Municipality and the time and attention of the Justices also require a chairman who has no fear or hesitation in clapping the extinguisher of his office over such exuberant squibs as the Parsee gentleman I have named, and who can at the same time confine himself within the bounds of thoroughly practical discussion.—I am, &c.,

A DISGUSTED JUSTICE.

December 14.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No doubt you are aware that from the 1st proximo—with the exception of a few privileged individuals—*all* official correspondence is to be stamped, even including that within collectorates. Can you tell any of your readers what has induced Government to issue such an order? Is it under the supposition that the Postal Department will obtain greater revenue? However, time will show if such is likely to be the case. But there is one thing it will do, it will not only give the Postal Department increased work, but likewise the various "under-manned" Government offices, both in weighing and stamping letters. Then, supposing officers going through their districts run short of "service labels" and cannot get a further supply from the nearest talooka town, what are they then to do? Considering that the various Government offices are reduced to the lowest working ebb, being hardly able to meet an emergency, one would think it would be the aim of Government to reduce work, but from time to time it appears to increase, so that "inefficiency" can only be the result. *Apropos* of postage, I see that from the [illegible] proximo eight pies is to be taken "off" newspapers via Brindisi; but, on the other hand, ere long a similar amount is to be put "on" letters, though much against the will of the Indian Government. Taking "off" from one side, and putting a similar amount "on" the other, is an eccentric way the Home Government have of conferring a boon! They would be afraid to increase the postal rates to America or any other country, but the Anglo-Indian community is a long-suffering race, and is obliged to "grin and bear" whatever burden our paternal Government (save the mark!) thinks fit to impose on it.

"Jungles." DECCANEE.

BOMBAY.

A BOAT SUNK.—On Wednesday, a boat, loaded with [illegible], sank near the Mandvie Bunder.

THE HIGH COURT will be closed on its Original Side, from the 24th instant till the 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

MAHIJEE FAIR.—The annual agricultural show held at Mahijee for Khandeish live stock and produce commences on 12th February.

WATER ANALYST FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—We understand that the Government of India have refused to sanction the appointment of a water analyst for the Presidency.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Acting Municipal Commissioner, went round the native town in the Fort, last week, with Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer.

ACTING COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Shaw Stewart, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Acting Collector and Magistrate of Surat, in room of Mr. T. C. Hope.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney, per s.s. Bangalore, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday the 18th instant, at 10 A.M.

ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan named Hajee Syed Ahmed, employed on board the s. s. Oriental, had his leg broken on Wednesday by a piece of iron falling on it. He was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ILLEGAL SALE OF GANJA.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, one Narayen Pandoo was fined ten rupees for selling ganja without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Customs.

THE Acting District Judge of Ahmedabad has granted one month's leave of absence, on medical certificate, from the 27th ultimo, to Rao Saheb Shiolal Nathubhai, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, Subordinate Judge of Veerumgaum.

THE HINDOO PRAYER MEETING.—We see from the *Bombay Chabook* that all the Karbharies of the Princes and Chiefs of Kattywar, who were in Bombay, were present at the Hindoo prayer meeting on Tuesday at the temple at Tardeo.

THEFT OF A SILVER WATCH.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, one Husson Hajee Mahomed was charged with stealing a silver watch belonging to one Ramjun Jaffer, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Mr. M. B. Baker, Acting Senior Assistant Judge at Kulladghee, privilege leave of absence, for one month, from the 15th instant.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at Dr. Hewlett's office concerning the death of a Hindoo, whose body was found on Tuesday in a well at Mazagon. The jury found that the man's death was caused from drowning.

FIRE.—On Wednesday, a fire broke out at Dharavey, near Mahim, in a range of cadjan huts, belonging to a Mahomedan. Before any assistance could be rendered, the huts were entirely destroyed. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100.

THE KARBHARIES OF THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—On Wednesday the Karbharies of the principal Chiefs of Kattywar, who had been in Bombay for the purpose of conferring with H. E. the Governor about the opening of the [illegible] Court, left for Kattywar.

STATE OF THE SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th December 1871, Rs. 37,65,852. Add, silver received during the week, Rs. 5,33,440—total, Rs. 42,99,292. There are in addition Rs. 1,57,445 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th December, was 3[illegible]2, being 32 more than in the preceding week, [illegible] less than the total of the week ending 13th December 1870, and 20 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week [illegible] deaths were reported in the different districts of the city.

A [illegible] OF A HINDOO MERCHANT MURDERED AND LOOTED AT KHANGAUM.—The other day Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, a Hindoo merchant of this city, gave Rs. 7,600 to a sepoy of his, and sent him to Khangaum. While at Khangaum, the man was waylaid by a gang of plunderers, murdered, and looted of all his property. The police at Akola have succeeded in arresting three of the culprits with Rs. 5,000 in their possession.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—We learn that Mr. Best, head master of the Surat High School, is to be appointed Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, in room of Mr. M. G. Ranade, barrister-at-law, who has been appointed Acting First Class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

A High School is shortly to be opened at Bhownuggur under the superintendence of Mr. Ambalal Sakurlal Desai, M.A., LL.B., acting head master of the Surat High School.

Mr. Candy, Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, shortly proceeds to England, and Mr. Govind Vithul Kurkuray, barrister-at-law, will act for him during his absence.

THE P. W. D. AGAIN.—Major Mellis, the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, left last week for Dum Dum to obtain plans and inspect the powder works building there. We hear that the powder works which have been recently constructed appear not to answer the purpose for which they were originally intended, consequently therefore new buildings or alterations will probably be made; and for this purpose the Executive Engineer has proceeded to Dum Dum.—*Poona Observer.*

POONA BOAT CLUB.—A challenge from the Madras Boat Club to row a four-oared and a pair-oared race at Madras during Christmas week has been taken up by the Poona Club. Poona will be represented by the following crew:—

[illegible] Hammeck, Esq., C. S.
[illegible] W. H. Horseley, Esq., C. S.
[illegible] M. Fletcher, Esq., C. S.
[illegible] Major Malcolmson.
Cox. R. E. Oxenham, Esq., E. D.

HIGH COURT.—15TH DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

EQUITY SIDE.

Messrs. Dallas and Lynch—Aban Sha Sabit Ally v. Cassirao Baba Sahib Holker and others—Messrs. Jefferson and Peile; Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Prentis, Craigie, and Owen; and Mr. Cleary—For hearing on Masters' special Report, dated 14th September last, and on plaintiff motion to confirm the same, and on exception filed by the first four defendants—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

257-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Willis and others vs. Ootumchund Heer[illegible] and another—Jefferson and Payne.—Part hear[illegible]
209-69—Dallas and Lyn[illegible]das Mooneram and another v. Oodam[illegible]—Khunderao Morojee.
261-71—Shapoorjee and T[illegible] Vussonjee Narrayen and others v. Gottlieb [illegible]rance.
929-70—D. S. Garud—Anund[illegible]mulbaee and others—Manisty and Fletche[illegible]
279-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurda[illegible]rojee Mody v. Nawazbaee widow—Pesto[illegible]
287-71—Thacker and Chalk—Thribo[illegible] Heerjee. Jeena—No appearance.
1058-38—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Shamrao B[illegible]rumsey and another—Manisty and Fle[illegible]
297-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mirza Suffee Miskey v. Ramchund Hursamull—Jefferson and Payne.
301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and others v. The G. I. P. Railway Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
305-71—Janardhun Gopal—Luxmeebai, widow v. Keshowram Bapoojee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
307-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Pascoal Fernandes v. Merwanjee Framjee Panday—Leathes and Crawford.
309-71—Dallas and Lynch—Moua Heerjee v. Poonjabai, widow, and others.—No appearance.
311-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Chintamon Gungadhur Josey v. Kissoram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapurjee and Thackurdass.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

MOTION.

682-71—Thacker and Chalk—Sayanna, widow v. Assina Sajidoo—J. Gopall.

LONG CAUSES.

50-71—D. S. Garud—Lowjee Waljee v. The G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
70-71—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company v. John King and others—Leathes and Crawford.
76-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Chintoba Bhaskerjee v. Kutchra Dossa and another—Manisty and Fletcher.
86-71—R. J. Abraham—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee S. and another v. Nowrojee Baronje G.—No appearance.
92-71—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Sadasew Bhawoo v. Bapoojee Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.
104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vittal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heerjee Patell K. and others—Leathes and Crawford.
112-71—Thacker and Chalk—Burjorjee Pestonjee and another v. Tricumjee Veljee—No appearance.
643-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Pestonjee Jamsetjee and others v. Heerabai, widow—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
828-71—C. Tyabjee Ahmed Gunny and another v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

MESSRS. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s.s. Arabia left Aden for Bombay on the 12th, and consequently she may be expected to arrive here on the 19th inst.

THE steamer Egitto having left Bombay harbour on the 5th instant, safely reached Aden on the 13th, and resumed her homeward voyage yesterday.

THE s. s. LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Major Wadington. For Carwar—Miss Elliot, and Mrs. McDonald, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. NEMESIS, 1,587 tons, Captain John Steuart, arrived yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Judd and child, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mr. Gladwin, Miss Sinsley, Miss Meckillan, Miss Ashley, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Buckle, and Mr. Macaulay.

THE s. s. FLORA, 891 tons, Captain A. Grubisceh, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,764 bales of cotton and the following passengers:—

For Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. L. Roberts, Mrs. Bruce, and Revd. Mr. Albert.

For Suez—Mr. W. Dyke, H. E. Meer Abdool Hye Khoja Soodoor Envoy from the King of Bhokara, and twenty followers as deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time H. M.	High Water Height FT. IN.	December.		Low Water Time H. M.	Low Water Height FT. IN.
1 30 m	7 7	Friday ...	15	7 33 m	4 0
1 16 a	4 11			7 34 a	7 10
2 15 m	6 11	Saturday ...	16	8 24 m	3 10
2 12 a	4 0			8 28 a	6 4
3 6 m	6 1	Sunday ...	17	9 25 m	3 8
3 14 a	3 0			9 18 a	4 9
3 56 m	5 2	Monday ...	18	10 24 m	3 6
4 22 a	2 4			10 21 a	3 5
4 49 m	4 6	Tuesday ...	19	11 27 m	3 9
5 39 a	2 2			11 36 a	2 6
5 55 m	4 1	Wednesday ...	20	0 35 a	4 1
6 59 a	2 5			......	
7 0 m	3 8	Thursday ...	21	1 40 a	4 6
8 12 a	3 0			2 5 m	4 11

First Quarter, 19th, 1h. 31m., A.M.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MOOLJEE RAMJEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Wednesday, when the enquiry into the case of Mooljee Ramjee, an insolvent, was resumed. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for Ambaishunker Devie, the opposing creditor. Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Munsooklal M. Munshi, appeared for the insolvent. The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 2,58,599, and the bad assets to Rs. 2,07,418.

Mr. Farran stated at the previous sitting the case of the opposing creditor, from which it appears that the grounds of opposition were as follow:—1. That the insolvent had fraudulently, and with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs and to defeat the objects of the Indian Insolvent Act, purposely withheld the production of certain books and papers relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under the Act. 2. That he had fraudulently made false entries in, and withheld other entries from certain of his books relating to such of his affairs as are subject to investigation under the Act. 3. That he had fraudulently, and with the intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, concealed certain portions of his property by opening separate accounts in his books in the names of his sons, and placing large sums of money to the credit of such accounts. 4. That he had fraudulently, with further intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, concealed certain portions of his property. 5. That he had fraudulently given undue preference to certain of his creditors. 6. That he had wilfully abstained from filing his petition in insolvency until six months after he suspended payment, whereby certain sums of money and other property, voluntarily made over by the insolvent to certain of his creditors, became by lapse of time irrecoverable under section 24 of the Insolvent Act. The learned counsel entered into particulars of each of these grounds of opposition, and called witnesses in support of them. The opposing creditor is the largest of the insolvent's creditors, and obtained a judgment against him on the 6th June 1871 for Rs. 31,795, of which he had since recovered one thousand rupees only. In order to make arrangements with those creditors to whom he had given undue preference, insolvent delayed filing his petition for six months. He actually suspended payment on the 12th January 1870, but did not file his petition and schedule till the 5th June 1870, one day previous to the opposing creditor's obtaining a decree against him. Though he filed his petition, he did not deposit all his books with the Official Assignee. At first he deposited three books, but afterwards on an order made by the Court, on the application of the opposing creditor, he deposited about 120 books. The Court then directed that this fact should be brought to the notice of the presiding Commissioner at the hearing of the petition. It appeared on looking into the whole of insolvent's books that he was in the habit of keeping eight sets of books, of which he had deposited only seven sets. References in the books produced shewed beyond a doubt that other books were wanting; and although notices were served upon the insolvent, he did not produce those books. On an inspection of the books of the New Bank of Bombay, an entry appeared under date the 30th May 1870 to the effect that Government securities for Rs. 25,000 were endorsed over to the insolvent. There was, however, no entry in insolvent's books shewing the receipt of the securities or any explanation as to what had become of them. On the 10th January 1871, two days before insolvent suspended payment, an entry appeared in the books of the New Bank of Bombay, showing that Government securities for Rs. 10,200, then standing in the name of the insolvent, were transferred into the name of one Inderjee Raghoonathjee, a brother-in-law of the insolvent. There were no entries or notes in insolvent's books of this transfer. On the 26th August 1870, an entry appeared in insolvent's books of a Government promissory note for Rs. 500, paid to one Soonderjee Nanjee. This was a false entry, as the party named in the entry would prove that he never received the money. There was also another false entry under the same date of a payment of Rs. 700 to Ramjee Somchund, the insolvent's father, who died about twelve years ago. On the 4th November 1863, there was an entry (which appeared to have been recently made), shewing that insolvent purchased 425 Joint Stock Corporation's shares, of which he sold 375 shares, the transaction resulting in an alleged loss of Rs. 15,574. It would be proved, said the learned counsel, that this was a recent entry and was fictitious. Under date the 3rd November 1863, insolvent credited his two sons, respectively six and nine years of age, with Rs. 15,000, and under date the 11th November 1863 with Rs. 774. These entries were highly suspicious, and the amount nearly corresponded with the amount of the alleged loss in the Joint Stock Corporation's shares. This transaction was stated to have been effected through a broker named Manockchund Mohumjee; but it appeared that this man was a myth. Under date the 8th June 1863 was an entry in insolvent's books stating that he paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 into the Bank of Bombay, and under date the 18th June 1870 there was another entry of Rs. 9,000, alleged to have been paid by insolvent into the Bank. Neither of these entries appeared in the books of the Bank; and it was supposed insolvent made them to swell the total in his schedule. The insolvent was alleged to have concealed a house at Porebunder and joys and jewels and other property in Bombay. Evidence was also produced to prove that he had shewn undue preference to certain creditors, with a view to defraud the rest.

Several witnesses were examined in the course of the day, but the enquiry did not close when the Court rose, and would be continued at the next sitting of the Court.

PUBLIC PRAYERS IN BEHALF OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WE understand that, at the invitation of the Sassoon family, the Jewish community of this city held a special prayer meeting yesterday morning in their synagogue at Byculla to offer up prayers to the Almighty for the restoration to health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF AN EXECUTOR.

AT the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, on Thursday last, in the case of Meghbaee, widow, v. Premjee Kahanjee, Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit, moved for making absolute a rule *nisi*, granted by his Lordship some time ago, which required the defendant to shew cause why he, his agents and attorneys should not be restrained from taking any further part in the administration of the estate of Dyal Mathoordas, plaintiff's deceased husband, or in any manner intermeddling therewith, and why some fit and proper person or persons should not be appointed as receiver or receivers of the estate and effects of the deceased testator until the further order of the Court. Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared to show cause against the rule.

The facts of the case are stated briefly in an affidavit made by Shivram Tribhowun, on which Mr. Mayhew based his application for the rule *nisi*. The affidavit of Shivram, constituted attorney of the plaintiff, echoing the allegations in the plaint, stated among other things that the testator, Dyal Muthooradas, plaintiff's husband, made his last will and testament in the Gujeratee language on the 24th May 1866; and thereby, after appointing Cooverjee Kalianjee, since deceased, and the defendant Premjee Kanjee executors of the will, and after making several bequests and directions, bequeathed the residue of his estate and effects to his widow Meghbaee. The tenth clause of the will said—"After defraying the expenses, &c., after my death, whatsoever surplus may remain should belong to my wife." The testator died two days after the making of the will, which was proved on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Court by the executors; and after obtaining a probate they entered into possession of the estate, moveable and immoveable. Ten months after the death of the testator, the defendant Premjee applied to his co-executor for a loan of Rs. 10,000 out of the estate; but in consequence of the refusal of Cooverjee to comply with such application, a serious quarrel took place between them; and Premjee had not since then assisted or conducted the administration of the estate; but had, on the contrary, acted against its interests. Cooverjee Kalianjee died in September 1870, and the defendant Premjee was now the sole executor. At the time of Cooverjee's death, the administration of the estate had not been fully carried out, and the residue had not been ascertained, and several applications were subsequently made to the defendant Premjee to recover, or allow the plaintiff to recover in his name, the outstandings due to the estate, but the defendant had declined to comply. On many occasions defendant had acted hostilely to the plaintiff and in a manner productive of loss to the estate. As instances of such conduct, it was mentioned that he consented in March 1871 to the plaintiff using his name in a suit in the Small Causes Court against Mahomed Vullud and other debtors to the estate; but on the day fixed for the hearing of the suit, he refused to appear in Court, and the case was in consequence struck out. In June 1871 he gave notice to the New Bank of Bombay not to pay plaintiff the interest due upon Government Promissory Notes standing in her name and the name of Cooverjee Kalianjee. At the hearing of a suit filed by both executors against Vulloo Jairaz and Khatao Pussoo in the High Court, for upwards of Rs. 22,000, defendant did not attend the Court and refused to consent to the further prosecution of the suit, alleging that he was induced by his co-executor to join therein without a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case. The result of his conduct in this instance was that the suit was dismissed with cost and the moneys were lost to the estate. Moreover, in April 1871, the defendant had taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and had received from one of the debtors of the estate Rs. 517, for which he refused to account. There are still considerable outstandings, about Rs. 33,150, due to the estate, and it was to be feared that, unless measures were taken for their recovery, they would be lost to the estate.

Defendant denied the truth of these several charges made aginst him. He denied having ever refused to administer the estate of the testator, but, on the contrary, he had been always ready and willing to do so. He often requested plaintiff to deliver over to him all the account books, documents, and vouchers relating to the property and the probate of the will, which were in the possession of his co-executor and had passed to her as his daughter since his death, but she had failed to do so. During the life-time of Cooverjee Kalianjee, the father of the plaintiff, the estate of the testator was chiefly managed by him; and he then misappropriated a large portion of the property, against which defendant protested, but as plaintiff always acted on the side of her father, he (defendant) was unable to take active steps to protect the estate. As to the actions said to have been filed in his name, he said they must have been filed without his authority, and he refused to ratify any illegal proceedings in which his name might have been used without his sanction.

Mr. Scoble contended that the power of attorney, under which the plaint in the suit was filed by Shivlal Tribhowun, was not sufficient and did not authorise the suit, since the plaintiff was not now at Benares.

Mr. Justice Bayley, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, made the rule absolute. Mr. H. Gamble was appointed the receiver without giving security, and all documents and papers were to be handed over to him. Costs to be costs in the cause.

THE FRAUDS ON THE BOMBAY CIVIL FUND.

THE further hearing of the case against Gunputrao Mahadewrao, head clerk in the Bombay Civil Fund Office, who is charged with forgery and cheating, was proceeded with yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) conducted the prosecution; and Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) defended the accused. The second prisoner Soares was made Queen's evidence.

Mr. George Lewis Hynes said—I am Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Civil Fund. (Exhibit L is shown to witness.) I examined this account on 19th June last, item by item, with prisoner Gunputrao. The marks in ink were made by me as I went over the account. As I examined the account, Gunputrao sat by me, and read from statements rendered by the Accountant General. The two accounts (exhibits B and C) refer to exhibit L. The exhibits D, E, and I, refer to the account of the present year, not prepared. All the items in exhibits B and C ought to have been embodied in exhibit L, which was prepared by Gunputrao. In examining the account it was the duty of Gunputrao to read over all the items in exhibits B and C. There is one item in each not put into exhibit L, an item of Rs. 750 in exhibit B, and Rs. 310 in exhibit C. If Gunputrao had read out all the items in the statements B and C, I would have ascertained that they had been omitted in exhibit L. My examination of these accounts has habitually been a careful and scrutinising one. A fair copy of exhibit L, after my examination, was sent in to the accused Gunputrao for audit. About the end of August last, Gunputrao came to me and said that the clerk in the Accountant General's office had informed him that two items had been omitted in exhibit L. In consequence of that a supplementary account was prepared. This is an office copy of it (exhibit M.) It is initialled by me as having been examined. I took every precaution which I considered necessary in examining the account. On the 2nd of December current, when I mentioned this matter to prisoner Gunputrao, he (Gunputrao) voluntarily said that I had at that time called for vouchers; and that he had produced office copies of vouchers for the omitted items. When I initialled the supplementary account M, I had no suspicion that prisoner Gunputrao was guilty of anything more than gross negligence. On the 2nd December he brought to me exhibit F, and called my attention to an item of Rs. 500 for contingencies. He expressed a doubt as to whether any such charge had been incurred. On this I sent him to the Accountant General's office to see the original bill. He came back soon and said that he had seen the bill for that item and two others, and that he considered them to be forgeries. A few minutes later, I received a letter from the Accountant General, forwarding exhibits I, J, and K. I went at once to the Accountant General's, and received from him exhibits G, H, and P. On all the exhibits from G to K, both inclusive, and on the exhibit P, the signatures purporting to be those of Mr. Birdwood, and the initials purporting to be mine, are palpable forgeries. None of the six represent actual transactions. On the 2nd of December I called upon prisoner Gunputrao to produce the office copies of the exhibits G and H. He went to his desk and said he could not find them. On the following day, at Mr. Birdwood's residence, I was present when prisoner Gunputrao made the statements embodied in exhibit D. If these had been genuine transactions, there ought to have been in the office copies of each of the contingent bills sanctioned by the Trustees, and there ought to have been a memo. showing the sanction of the Trustees and the amount of the bills sanctioned in detail. The papers had been in the charge of prisoner Gunputrao. I have personally made search since this matter came up for the papers, and I have been unable to find any in connection with these items. When money is received on such contingent bills, it ought to be brought at once to me. I entered every item of money received by me for contingent charges in this book in my own handwriting. None of the items shown on the exhibits appears in this book.

Dr. Dallas for the prisoner Gunputrao declined to cross-examine.

The prisoner Soares was made Queen's evidence in the case, and made the following statement:—

George Marian Soares said—I am a clerk in the Bom- Civil Fund office. These five bills (produced in the Court) bear my signature. I received these from prisoner, who instructed me to go and get them cashed. I went and got them cashed at Her Majesty's Treasury. The third time that I went, prisoner said, "Bring small notes, because I have to pay all the persons who come from the 'Gazette' office, Education Society's Press, and so on." In all the instances from the third I got small notes. In the first two instances, I got one or two notes for Rs. 100 each and notes of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. When I received the money from the Treasury I took it to prisoner on each occasion. I did not cash this exhibit (shown to witness,) and it does not bear my signature. This exhibit (shown) is in the handwriting of the prisoner. I cannot identify the handwriting on any other of these exhibits. I never cashed any contingent bill except these five, which were ordinary contingent bills.

Dr. Dallas for the prisoner Gunputrao declined to cross-examine.

The cashier and a clerk in the New Bank of Bombay, and the head clerk in the Treasury department, identified Soares as having been to the Bank on two or three occasions to cash certain Treasury bills. The cashier had seen both prisoners at the Bank.

The case was adjourned for further enquiry.

THE BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

YESTERDAY being the Mohammedan holiday called Eed-al Ramzan, about a thousand Suni Mohammedans of all castes and creeds assembled in the Mosque in the neighbourhood of Khoja Molla, endowed by the Khoja Mohammedans of the Suni persuasion. After the usual prayers offered up by the Pesh-Imam Moulvie Syed Abdoola, under the instructions issued to him by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, a leading member of the Suni Khoja Mohammedans, he prayed to the Almighty for the early and speedy restoration of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to health. The assembly with one heart joined him, and every one seemed to be affected. The purport of the Moulvie's speech was that it was with great regret and concern that the news of the illness of a dangerous nature which it had pleased Providence to afflict upon His Royal Highness had been received by this congregation, and, he believed, by the Mohammedan portion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects generally.

We understand that yesterday was especially selected for this purpose as amongst the Mohammedan community, prayers offered on the Eed day and following the Eed prayer, are considered as very efficacious.

DISPUTED RIGHT OF WAY.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

KESSOW BHIMJEE VS. GOVINDA MADOWJEE.

MR. ATMARAM appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Branson and Mr. Janardhan Gopal for defendant. The action was brought to recover Rs. 101, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having on or about 15th February 1871 illegally and wrongfully erected, or caused to be erected, a railing or fencing round the compound of his house situated on Breach Candy Road and adjoining to the plaintiff's house as completely to block and close up, and otherwise cause obstruction of his passage on and across defendant's ground to the well situated on or towards the south-west of his (defendant's) house, which passage had long been in plaintiff's uninterrupted enjoyment and use.

The following judgment was delivered on Tuesday by the learned Judge:—

This is an action for the disturbance of a right of way. The plaintiff and defendant are owners of adjoining plots of land which at some former period were part of one oart. In this oart there was a well. The well is situated in the portion now owned by the defendant. The plaintiff claims the right to use the water of this well, and the right to pass over the defendant's land to and from the well, and it is the disturbance of the latter right of which the plaintiff complains. For the defendant it was contended by his counsel that assuming the plaintiff or his vendor Luxamon Wittoba had, prior to July 1852, the right of way claimed, that right has been extinguished by the sale by Luxamon Wittoba of a portion of his land to the defendant in July 1852, and again by the sale by the plaintiff of another portion in May 1860, after he came into possession. The defendant's land is situated to the east of that of the plaintiff, and the right of way claimed is from the plaintiff's land across the defendant's in an easterly direction. The plaintiff's vendor was Luxamon Wittoba, from whom he purchased in December 1853; in the conveyance to him the right to use the water of the well, "as used by his vendor" is reserved. But in July 1852, prior to the sale to the plaintiff, Luxamon Wittoba, for valuable consideration, sold and conveyed to the defendant a strip of land stretching from north to south, the entire length of his property. This strip cut off and separated the rest of Luxamon's land from the way claimed; in fact, the occupants of Luxamon's land after the sale could not reach the defendant's land except by passing over the strip which had been sold. By the conveyance the land is conveyed to the defendant absolutely in fee simple, "together with all and singular the appurtenances to the said piece or parcel of vacant ground belonging or in any wise appertaining therewith, and all the right, title, interest, estate, property, claim and demand whatsoever of the vendor in or to the said piece of ground." In May 1860 the plaintiff sold and conveyed to the defendant another strip of land parallel to the strip which had been previously sold, thus again cutting off his means of communicating with the way to the well. The terms of the second conveyance are as absolute as those of the first. For the purposes of this case it must be assumed to be established that the plaintiff and his tenants have since 1852 and 1860 passed over the land sold to the defendant on their way to the well, but not as of right. It was contended by the counsel for the defendant that by the absolute conveyance to him of the plots which intervened between the plaintiff's present property, and the way to the well, without the reservation of a right of way over this intervening land, there had been an extinguishment of the old easement; and that the possession and enjoyment since 1852 and 1860 were not of sufficient duration to create a legal title to a new easement; and in support of this contention the case of *Suffield* v. *Brown* (33 L. J. N. S., Eq. 249) was cited. In that case the facts were these. K. was the owner and occupier of a dry dock and wharf adjoining. During this joint ownership and occupation the bowsprits of vessels entering the dock commonly projected over the wharf. In 1845 he sold the wharf, and some years after the dock, to different parties. The purchaser of the wharf had, from the time of his purchase down to 1863, suffered vessels using the dock to project their bowsprits over the wharf as theretofore. In 1863 he commenced to build on the wharf which would prevent vessels entering the dock from projecting their bowsprits as formerly, and thus confine the use of the dock to smaller vessels. On a bill filed by the owner of the dock the Master of the Rolls decreed an injunction restraining the owner of the wharf from doing anything to prevent the full enjoyment of the dock. On appeal, the decree of the Master of the Rolls was reversed by the Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury), who held that if the owner of two adjoining tenements conveys one of them to a purchaser absolutely, the tenement so sold is discharged from any *quasi* servitudes to which it was subjected by the vendor during his ownership of both properties, and the purchaser is not bound to take notice of the manner in which the tenement purchased has been used for the convenience of the adjoining and unsold tenement. The facts of the present case are somewhat different. The land sold to the defendant by the plaintiff and his vendor was not subjected to any *quasi* servitude before the sale. The question here is whether the plaintiff and the party through whom he claims, having absolutely sold and conveyed to the defendants a portion of their land, without the express reservation of a right of way over it, can such a reservation be implied? On this question I cannot do better than quote the observations of the Lord Chancellor in delivering judgment in the case above cited. His Lordship observed—"The conveyance of the wharf is the grant of a person who was at that time absolute owner of the dock in respect of the ownership of which the present right is now claimed by his grantees against the wharf, and it is very difficult to understand how any interest, right, or claim in, over, or upon any part of the wharf could remain in the grantor or be conveyed by him to a third person consistently with the prior, absolute, and unqualified grant that was so made of the wharf premises to the purchaser. * * It seems to me to be more reasonable and just to hold that if the grantor intends to reserve any right over the property granted, it is his duty to reserve it expressly in the grant, rather than to limit and cut down the operation of a plain grant by the fiction of an implied reservation." These observations appear to me to be in every way applicable to the facts of the present case. Before the sale to the plaintiff there had been a severance of the tenement by Luxamon Wittoba, who had made an unqualified grant of a portion of it to the defendant, which *necessarily* extinguished the right of way which had previously existed. No right or claim in the land thus conveyed could remain in the vendor to be granted by him to a third party. Supposing the defendant had immediately after he purchased so built on or enclosed the land as to block up all means of access to it from the plaintiff's property, would the vendor, or any person claiming through him, have been allowed to derogate from the absolute sale and grant he had made, and have prevented the defendant from doing so? There can be no question that he would not. Then, ought the reservation of the right to be implied from the circumstance that the plaintiff and his vendor have been suffered since 1852 to pass over the land? I think not. Supposing the sale in 1852 had been made not to the defendant, but to a stranger who, at the time of the sale, had no knowledge of the existence of the plaintiff's right to draw water from the well, which is not an "apparent" easement, could a right of way be maintained against him, if the user had not been of sufficient duration to establish a legal title? I apprehend not; and I do not think that the fact of the plaintiff having that knowledge makes any difference. In the case of *Suffield* v. *Brown*, the purchaser of the wharf had suffered the bowsprits of vessels to project over the wharf for 18 years after he had purchased. As I have observed, the way over the land sold has not been used as of right. The evidence is that people did not cross at one particular point, and that they occasionally reached the well by crossing the property of another neighbour, over which no right of way is claimed. The plaintiff and defendant, until recently, appear to have been on terms of much friendship, and I think the defendant permitted the plaintiff to cross his land as a neighbourly act. In the observations I have made I have only referred to the grant by Luxamon Wittoba in 1852; but what I have said applies with greater force to the second and more recent grant by the plaintiff himself in 1860. For the reasons I have given I am of opinion that, assuming the plaintiff or those through whom he claims, had, antecedent to the year 1852, the right of way claimed, that right has been extinguished by the grants made in 1852 and 1860. Plaintiff is non-suited.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Cassum Sullemon, dyer.
Antonio Francisco Pereira, pensioner.
Buchoo, Crustna, Nanee, and Shama, women, courtesans.
Nowrojee Jamsetjee, cook.
Mahomed bin Curimmud, butcher.
Robert James Abraham, solicitor, attorney-at-law, and Proctor of this Court.
Mooljee Fucka, Gujarathi writer, unemployed.
Goverdhundass Mooljee, petty cotton broker for consignments and freights.
Hasomallee Jeewabhoy, and Noorbhaee Moolna Currimbhoy, dealers in cutlery.
Nowrojee Naserwanjee, unemployed.
Mahomed Jetta Hemraz, general merchant and commission agent.
Joze Phillipe de Almeida, compositor.
Sewram Kesow Bhandari, formerly an English writer, now a cotton speculator.
Francisco Antonio de Mello, formerly a clerk, now unemployed.
Bapoojee Hurry, dealer in sweetmeats, &c.
Justinha Jigol, Minguel Souza, Pascoal Gowria, Allus Gowria, Pascoal Athaida, and Joronia Souza, cultivators.
Rahimtoola Megjee, and Megjee Dosa, unemployed.
Mahomed Jeewa, and Fatmabaee, dealers in oil.
Ebram Sullemon, tinman.
Luxumon Manick Patell (*alias* Doongoo Manick Patell), carpenter.
Atmaram Pranjeevundass, metta.
Babajee bin Bhicajee, dealer in vegetables.
Beebee Begum Saheb, unemployed.
Govindram Laldass, hawker in clothes.
Vellerjee Rajibhoy, Bhica Rajibhoy, and Rusool Rajibhoy, cotton cleaners.
Pestonjee Eduljee, contractor.
Husonshaw Nujubally, and Budfulloo Noor Mahomed, beggars.
Shaik Chotoobhoy vulud Lal Mahomed, dealer in sundry articles.
Muncherjee Jeewajee, English writer.
Laurence Paulo, and Salvador Felix; the first named insolvent is a seaman, and the second a student.
Gungaram Dhurmajee, servant in the employ of Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Assa Fuckeera, and Cooverbaee his wife; the first named insolvent is a contractor and file-turner, and the second unemployed.
Vulubdass Damodhurdass, cloth merchant.
Pestonjee Hormusjee Mama, merchant.
Hajee Sulamon Sha Mahomed, dealer in dry fruits and curry-stuff.
Jugoo Luxumon, carpenter.
Gunoo Doorgajee, and Maina his wife, labourers.
Cooverjee Rustomjee, formerly a carpenter, now unemployed.
Shamjee Rowjee, grocer.
Sudanund Gunput, copper-smith.

THE EFFORTS OF THE RAO OF KUTCH IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Law, Acting Political Agent, Kutch, to W. Wedderburn, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated Poona, 9th October 1871.

SIR,—It will be in your recollection that His Highness the Rao of Kutch visited Bombay in March 1870 to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. To commemorate this event and to celebrate the first occasion of a Kutch Sovereign's coming to Bombay, the Kutchee residents of the capital resolved to raise a fund by subscription to found a certain number of scholarships for the benefit of Kutch students prosecuting their studies in Bombay.

Rupees 20,000 were subscribed to which the Rao has added 25,000, and at a meeting lately held in Bombay the whole amount was placed in my hands, which the accompanying correspondence and memorial addressed to His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor in Council giving in detail the subscribers' wishes as to the application of the fund, namely, that the capital sum be invested in Government securities yielding 4 per cent. interest.

Three-fourths of the annual interest or Rs. 1,350 to endow five scholarships in the Bombay University each of Rs. 20 per mensem, to be styled the Rao Pragmuljee scholarships for Kutchee students who having matriculated are preparing for higher examination in any of the colleges affiliated to the University.

Failing students from Kutch the scholarships may be held by other qualified native students.

In consideration of the remarkable aptitude of the Kutch artisan class the remaining one-fourth of the annual interest on Rs. 450 is to endow two scholarships of Rs. 20 and 15 respectively in the School of Art and Design tenable by Kutchees under the same conditions as those of the scholarships presented to the University.

I have now to request that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to take charge of the trust, and instruct me as to the disposal of the securities now in my hand.

In connection with this subject I have the gratification to state that the primary education of his people is also receiving the Rao's attention. His Excellency has recently raised his expenditure on this head from about 300 to Rs. 700 per mensem, plus a grant of Rs. 15,000 for suitable school houses.—I have, &c.,

J. C. LAW,
Acting Political Agent.

Regarding the above and the correspondence alluded to, the following has been issued from the Political Department:—

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1871.

The Acting Political Agent in Kutch, No. 108, dated the 9th October 1871,

Submits correspondence and a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council by the Committee of the Rao Pragmuljee Testimonial Fund, requests Government to take charge of the trust, and asks instructions as to the disposal of the securities deposited in his hands.

The Director of Public Instruction, No. 3,413, dated the 26th October 1871.

With reference to Government endorsement No. 4,041, dated 4th instant, remarks that the University portion of the Rao Pragmuljee Testimonial Fund should be transferred to the Registrar, and that of the School of Art be invested in the joint names of the Accountant General and the Director of Public Instruction for the time being, if the proposal to do away with the Committee of the School of Art is approved.

Suggests that the 4 per cent Government Securities in which the capital sum is invested might be handed over by Lieutenant-Colonel Law to the Accountant General with instructions as to their disposal.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of Mr. Peile's report should be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Law who should be requested to communicate to the Committee of the Rao Pragmuljee Testimonial Fund the satisfaction with which His Excellency in Council has received their liberal offer.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel Law will be so good as to ascertain whether the modifications suggested by Mr. Peile are in accordance with the wishes of the Committee. When their reply is received the authorities of the University and the School of Art will be addressed with a view to the endowments being formally accepted and detailed regulations being drawn up.

3. In the meanwhile Lieutenant-Colonel Law should hand over to the Accountant General for safe custody the securities and cash now in his possession on behalf of the Committee.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AND PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON-CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

From HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, ESQ., C.S., Cotton Commissioner; to the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay,—dated Allahabad, the 4th December 1871.

SIR—I have now the honour to forward, for the information of your Chamber, the usual annual statement showing approximately the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and the Berars for the season 1871-72, to which will be found added abstracts of the reports of the local officers on the prospects of the out-turn of the crop, together with a brief expression of my own views on the subject.

2. The following statement gives approximately the area under cotton cultivation in each district of the Central Provinces and the Berars during the present season, as compared with the figures of former years. The districts and divisions will be found arranged in the order observed on former occasions. The total result, then, as the figures will show, is as follows:—The acreage shown with cotton in the Central Provinces this year is 697,941 acres as compared with 768,936 acres in 1870-71, and there is thus a decrease of about 70,995 acres, or nine per cent., in the cultivation. The Berars also show a falling-off, the figures being 1,478,648 acres for the present season, as compared with 1,547,427 acres last year, or a decrease in the Berars of about 68,779 acres, or four per cent. The grand total for the two provinces is 2,176,589 acres for 1871-72, against 2,316,363 acres in 1870-71, or a decrease of 139,774 acres, or six per cent. The returns, it will be remembered, are approximately only. It is quite impossible to ensure the returns being prepared with perfect accuracy, but they convey, it is believed, a sufficiently correct idea of the state of the cultivation during the present season as compared with former years:—

STATEMENT SHOWING APPROXIMATLEY THE AREA UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS DURING THE YEAR 1871-72, AS COMPARED WITH 1870-71.

Divisions and Districts.	Acres, 1870-71.	Acres, 1871-72.	Increase in 1871-72, acres.	Decrease in 1871-72, acres.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
NAGPORE.*				
Nagpore ...	96,287	72,215	...	24,072
Bhundara ...	...	...	...	...
Chanda ...	57,527	55,739	...	1,788
Wurdah ...	184,119	181,879	760	...
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	334,933	309,833	760	25,860
JUBBULPORE†.				
Jubbulpore ...	33,994	28,007	...	5,987
Saugor ...	28,730	28,150	...	580
Dumoh ...	18,900	17,500	...	1,400
Seonee ...	6,431	6,300	...	131
Mundlah ...	1,517	681	...	836
Total ...	89,572	80,638	...	8,934
NERBUDDA.†				
Baitool ...	1,950	1,555	..	395
Chindwara ...	23,343	37,500	14,157	...
Hoshungabad ...	21,198	14,897	...	6,301
Nursingpore ...	53,378	52,694	...	684
Nimar ...	24,869	19,300	...	5,569
Total ...	124,738	125,946	14,157	12,949
CHUTTEESGURH.‡				
Raepore ...	77,250	53,451	...	23,799
Sumbulpore ...	75,750	51,800	...	23,950
Belaspore ...	65,974	75,554	9,580	...
Total ...	218,974	180,805	9,580	47,749
Upper Godavery	719	719	...	...
Total Central Provinces ...	768,936	697,941	24,497	95,492
THE BERARS.				
EAST BERAR.§				
Oomraotee ...	361,210	351,084	...	10,126
Ellichpore ...	191,257	196,251	4,994	...
Woon ...	134,543	173,001	38,458	...
Total ...	687,010	720,336	43,452	10,126
WEST BERAR.‖				
Akola ...	**504,498	463,574	...	40,924
Booldana ...	291,762	232,728	...	69,034
Bassim ...	64,157	72,010	7,853	..
Total ...	860,417	758,312	7,853	109,958
Total Berars ...	1,547,427	1,478,648	51,305	120,084
Central Provinces	768,936	697,941	...	...
Berars ...	1,547,427	1,478,648	...	...
Grand Total, Central Provinces and Berars ..	2,316,363	2,176,589	...	...

QUANTITY OF COTTON ANNUALLY EXPORTED IN A GOOD SEASON (IN BALES OF 400lbs.)

* These districts send about 30,000 bales to Bombay from the markets of Hingunghat, Arvee, Wurdah, and Deolee. Much cotton is consumed locally.

† Export about 15,000 bales. The trade used to be with Mirzapore, but is turning towards Bombay since the opening of the main line of the G. I. P. Railway. A considerable local consumption affects the exports.

‡ These districts send some 7,000 bales to the Orissa country.

§ These districts exports all their cotton to Bombay. In round numbers the annual exports amount to about 80,000 bales, Oomraotee being the chief mart.

‖ Annual exports to Bombay about 140,000 bales, Khangaon and Akote being the chief markets.

** These are the corrected figures supplied by the Deputy Commissioner.

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

Allahabad, the 4th December, 1871.

3. The totals of the cotton acreage in the Central Provinces and the Berars for some years past is given below for the sake of comparison:—

Year.		Central Provinces.	Berars.	Total.
1864-65	...	...	1,196,300	...
1865 66	...	...	91?,000	...
1866-67	...	...	1,234,966	...
1867-68	...	735,633	1,254,552	1,990,185
1868-69	...	750,875	1,286,742	2,037,617
1869-70	...	824,027	1,415,786	2,239,813
1870-71	...	768,936	1,547,427	2,316,363
1871-72	...	697,941	1,478,648	2,176,589

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

4. Examining these returns in detail, and commencing with the Nagpore Division, it is to be noticed that the Nagpore district shows a falling-off of 24,000 acres. The detailed figures for this district have not, however, been received, and the entry is founded on the rough and not very sanguine estimates of the native subordinate magistrates, who report that the heavy and continuous rain which fell early in the season prevented many cultivators from sowing cotton, and that a falling-off of about 25 per cent. is to be expected. There is a hope, however, that matters may turn out rather better than represented, and in accepting the above estimate we are quite on the safe side. In Chanda and Wurdah the figures are about the same as those of last year, and this, it will be remembered, is quite the most important cotton-growing tract in the Central Provinces.

5. A decrease in the area sown with cotton is to be noticed in every single district of the Jubbulpore Division. But the decrease in each case is nominal, save in the Jubbulpore district, where it is to be debited to the heavy rain at the commencement of the season, to be noticed in more detail hereafter. The cotton grown in this division is chiefly consumed locally, and the trade of Bombay has, as yet, but little interest in it.

6. In the Nerbudda Division, the most noticeable point is the decrease in the Nimar district, which adjoins Berar, and sends some cotton of fair quality to the Bombay market. The other districts, with the exception of Chindwara, also show some decrease, the net result for the whole division being a slight improvement.

7. In the last division of the Central Provinces, the Chutteesgurh country, lying far east of Nagpore towards Orissa, there has been a falling-off. But here, also, the cotton grown is nearly entirely used for home consumption, and for the Bombay trade at least the falling-off is not a matter of any great importance.

THE BERARS.

8. We now come to the area under cotton cultivation in the Berars, in which the trade of Western India has so great an interest. The figures indicate that there has been a falling-off of about 10,000 acres in the Oomraotee district. But this is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the adjoining districts of Woon and Ellichpore; the net result for the division being an increase of about 30,000 acres.

9. In West Berar, a considerable decrease is unfortunately to be noted. The cause of this will be explained in more detail hereafter, but it may briefly be noted here that the falling-off is to be attributed entirely to the very unfavourable weather that has been experienced in this part of Berar, and which will be found fully described in the succeeding paragraphs of this letter.

10. The falling-off in the area sown with cotton in the Akola district is thus described by Captain Hudleston, Deputy Commissioner of that District:—

"It is admitted in all the talugs that there has been a slight falling-off in the sowings this season.

"This is in consequence of the failure of the early rains, which caused some small portions sown with cotton to be re-sown with cereals.

"This decrease is as nearly as possible 10 per cent. for the whole district.

"The sowings would have been, indeed actually were, almost the same as last year. But, for the cause assigned above, only 90 per cent. of the usual cotton soil was ultimately prepared for and sown with cotton."

11. In the adjoining district, Booldana, the falling-off is still more serious, and is to be traced to exactly the same cause as that assigned by Captain Hudleston for the decrease in the Akola district. And the same remarks apply to the Bassim district, the conditions of which are nearly identical with other portions of West Berar.

12. From the above paragraphs it will, then, be seen that the area sown with cotton this season compares unfavourably with the figures of 1870-71. At the same time a reference to para. 3 will show that the cotton acreage of 1871-72 is larger than that of the years 1867-68 and 1868-69, which were good average seasons. It will also be noticed that the falling-off is attributed by the District Officers to the unfavourable weather that effected the sowings early in the season, and not to any decrease in the popularity of the crop, and consequent disinclination on the part of the peasantry to cultivate cotton.

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER ON THE CROP.

13. And this brings me to the most important point connected with this season's prospects, viz., the effect of the weather on the crop and the probable out-turn as compared with former years. For, as is but too well known to your Chamber, unfavourable weather often more than counterbalances the effect of even a large increase in the acreage sown with cotton; whilst a thoroughly good season may so increase the out-turn of the crop as to cause a decrease in the area to be but little felt. This season, however, in addition to a falling-off in the cultivation, I have to report that the unseasonable weather in some parts of the Berars has caused considerable damage to the crop. We must, then, be prepared, I fear, for a falling-off in the supplies and the exports.

14. The following facts, supplemented by extracts from the reports of the Local Officers, will enable the members of your Chamber to judge for themselves of the probable extent of the damage to the crop, and they will also be able to form their own opinion as to the correctness of my estimate of the coming season's exports as compared with the supplies drawn by the Bombay market from the Central Provinces and the Berars during former years. Your Chamber has been kept informed by the reports submitted to you from time to time of the state of the weather in the cotton-growing country to which this report relates, and it will be remembered that the leading characteristics of the season have been exceptionally heavy rain early in the monsoon in the northern and eastern portions of the Central Provinces and the Berars, with a very scanty rain-fall in the districts to the south and west. Thus the heavy rain which flooded the North-Western Provinces and Bengal extended to the districts of the Jubbulpore Division and to Nursingpore and to parts of the Hoshungabad district. The rain was very heavy during the early part of the monsoon in the Nagpore District also, and in the Wurdah Valley, and in the eastern portion of East Berar. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore reports that the falling off in the area sown with cotton is to be attributed to the continued downpour which prevented the cultivators putting in the cotton-seed. In West Berar, again, and in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces which adjoins Khandeish, exactly the opposite results are to be noticed. Here the rain failed almost entirely, and the dryness of the season either prevented the sowings or burnt up a considerable portion of the young crop.

15. For the injury to the crop in West Berar my former reports will in some degree have prepared you. At one time there was, indeed, a danger of the utter failure of the crop. But some rain fell in September, and the danger was averted. Had the rain returned later in the season, as was, I understand, the case in Guzerat, the crop might after all have been hardly below the average. But, unfortunately, this did not happen, and with the exception of 80 cents. in the middle of November no rain has since fallen in West Berar. It is now too late to hope for any benefit to the cotton-crop from the return of rain. On the contrary, rain at this reason would damage the ripe cotton, and would in no way improve the out-turn. I have hitherto been unwilling to predict a decrease in the outturn, as rain might have at any moment returned, and changed the whole complexion of affairs. But there is now no chance of matters mending, and I lose no time in communicating to your Chamber the best information that is available, together with my own views on the subject.

16. The annexed statement will help to explain the unequal distribution of the rain-fall in the cotton-growing country:—

Comparative Statement showing the Rain-fall in the Wurdah Valley and the Berars during the Monsoon of 1871 as compared with 1870.

NAGPORE DIVISION.

	Nagpore. 1871	Nagpore. 1870	Wurdah. 1871	Wurdah. 1870
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
June ...	12·75	29·45	6·47	4·98
July ...	18·08		15·78	13·12
August ...	2·01		4·72	1·20
September ...	11·50	3·30	3·93	6·86
October ...	...	4·77	5·67	...
November ...	...	...	·70	...
	44·34	37·52	37·27	26·16
Increase, Inches...	6·82	...	11·11	...

THE BERARS.

	Sheagaon. 1871.	Sheagaon. 1870.	Oomraotee. 1871.	Oomraotee. 1870.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
June ...	3·	8·58	5·26	8·20
July ...	3·77	10·11	7·23	16·80
August ...	1·55	2·24	1·12	2·70
September ...	3·58	2·32	5·83	2·75
October ...	...	2·84	..	8·30
November ...	·80	·05	·41	·50
	12·70	26·14	19·88	39·25
Decrease, inches. ...	13·44	...	19·37	...

17. Thus is 1871 Nagpore and Wurdah had 44·34 and 37·27 inches of rain respectively, against 19·88 inches in East Berar and only 12·70 inches in West Berar; and whilst the rain-fall in Nagpore and Wurdah for 1871 shows an increase over that of 1870, the Berar rain-fall shows a decrease—a result which may well be expected to affect the outturn of the crops.

18. In noticing the reports of the Local Officers, it will, perhaps, be found most convenient to take first the Northern and Eastern Divisions of the Central Provinces, before considering the prospects in the Wurdah Valley and the Berars, which being the most important cotton-growing tract, will require to be treated of in some detail. Writing on the 13th ultimo of the prospects of the crop in the Jubbulpore division, the Commissioner says—

"The area under cotton cultivation has decreased in every district as compared with 1870-71, and in three of the districts (Mundla, Seonee, and Damoh) the cotton sowings have suffered to a considerable extent from excessive rain. In the Damoh district the damage caused to the crops is estimated at about 361,500lbs. The Jubbulpore report was written so far back as the 25th August last: from subsequent information received in this office the crops appear to be doing well, and the yield is expected to reach the standard of the best years."

19. Much of the cotton grown here is for local consumption; the export towards Bombay is comparatively small.

20. Mr. Jones, the Commissioner of the Nerbudda districts, thus describes the season in that division:—

"The features of this cotton season in every district except Nimar have been, first, the want of a break after the first rains, that retarded and probably slightly curtailed sowing operations, and in particular prevented farmers from weeding the young cotton as soon as it was desirable; second, extremely heavy rain, which did some, but quite partial, damage. The plants look remarkably healthy and have come up thickly. In Nimar, and in fact in the western part of the Hoshungabad district, the rain-fall has been remarkably scanty, and all the conditions mentioned above have been reversed. It is a singular fact that while the rain gauge at Hoshungabad showed 42 inches, that at Hurda showed only 15, a line passing north and south through a point somewhat east of Hurda would mark the limit between the areas of scanty and of over-abundant rain. In Nimar the plants are backward but healthy, and require nothing but rain to bring them on."

21. The reports from the Chutteesgurh country show that the plants suffered early in the season from the heavy rains that visited this part of the country also, but that prospects are on the whole favourable. The area under cotton, as has already been shown, has decreased. But none of the crop finds its way to Bombay, and so far as your Chamber is concerned the matter is not of much importance.

22. We now come to quite the most important of the cotton-growing tracts that has to be noticed, namely, the Wurdah Valley and the Berars, which contribute respectively about 25,000 and 210,000 bales of a total of 250,005 bales exported by these provinces during a good season to Bombay.

23. The leading characteristics of the season in the Nagpore district have been, first, excessive rain early in the monsoon, which interfered in some degree with the sowings, and then a long break of dry weather in August, which threatened to damage the crop. The timely return of rain in September, however, removed the chief cause for anxiety. It is now expected that the crop in the Nagpore division will be on the whole a fair one. The area has slightly decreased as already explained. It still amounts to 309,833 acres.

24. In the Wurdah district, also, the season was ushered in with unusually heavy rain. The fall during August and September was moderate, and rain returned again in October. Mr. Noble, the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner in the Wurdah Valley, has recently been on a tour through this tract, and his reports are, on the whole, favourable. Towards the east, the crops have felt the want of rain just as the pods were ripening, but further to the south-east, towards the Wurdah river, the fields are in excellent condition; and he reports, under date the 30th:—

"To all appearance some of the fields of cotton and jowaree that are to be seen about here are as fine as one could wish," and that "the accounts received in this part are favourable, the cotton and jowaree crops are better than last season."

He further reports that the crops towards Arvee are excellent.

25. This view is confirmed by the reports of the District Officers: the Deputy Commissioner of Wurdah's remarks on the prospects of the crop in his district being to the effect that a good outturn is expected; and the Deputy Commissioner of Chandah's report being also favourable. From my own observations when in the Wurdah Valley in the autumn, and from my knowledge of the weather since that date, I should be inclined to predict that quite an average supply of cotton may be [illegible] quarter.

26. Under date the 22nd Novem[illegible] ports—

"The quality of the cotton coming [illegible] market is very good and the present rate[illegible] a *bhojah* of 12 maunds (264lbs.) and 15 [illegible] tively, the rates for *kapas*, or cotton i[illegible] Rs. 48 per *kandy* (a kandy = 20 maunds, 16 [illegible] maund = 640lbs.)"

And again, on the 30th—

"Cotton is coming into Hingunghat in large quantities, and the quality is good.

"The present rates are—Rs. 90 per *bhojah* of 15 maunds (330lbs.), Rs. 74 per bojah of 12 maunds (260lbs.), and Rs. 48 per *kandy* (640lbs), for *kapas*, or cotton in the seed."

27. As we go west the reports become less favourable, for here the want of rain begins to be more and more felt. The table given in para. 16 will show this, but it may be convenient to notice here how the amount of rain registered decreases as we move westwards from Nagpore towards Bombay. Thus—

Rain from 1st June 1871.

	Inches.
Nagpore	44·34
Wurdah	37·27
Oomraotee	19·88
Sheogaon	12·70

28. The reports from Mr. Nago Rao, the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, East Berar, go to show that the prospects towards the Wurdah river are excellent, but that the scant rain-fall of August and September has affected the crop to some extent in the tract lying to the west. It is feared that the favourable prospects in the one part will hardly counterbalance the damage done in the other.

29. The prospects in East Berar are thus summed up by Colonel Nembhard, Commissioner of the Division, in a letter dated the 17th November:—

"The cotton-plants are undoubtedly stunted and the bols are small. The cotton-produce in good soil is pretty fair, but that in light soil is scanty. I should set the crop down as a twelve-anna* one. The new cotton is now being picked, and some of it has already come forward to market.

"The jowaree (*Sorghum vulgare*) is also stunted and the ears are small: this also is a twelve-anna crop. The rubbee sowings have not only been completed, but the young wheat and gram have come up and are looking well. The night before last (on 15th November) clouds gathered up from the westward, and towards morning we had a heavy shower, which lasted some two or three hours. This, of course, will immensely improve and irrigate the young rubbee, and if we have, as I trust we shall, a succession of dewy mornings, the latter crop should be a full one.

"I much fear, however, that in some of the divisions there will be a good deal of distress next hot weather from want of water in the wells. In this present month, the latter are as dry as they usually are at the end of March."

30. In West Berar the prospects are much less encouraging. Captain Hudleston, the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, writing in October, thus describes matters in his district:—

"As to the yield, the crop is still in a somewhat precarious condition, although the prospects compared with what they were a month ago are very much better.

"More rain within the next month is much needed, while rain after this period will do more harm than good. In some places, buds and flowers have appeared prematurely upon the young plants. Still, with a little more favourable rain, the out-turn will, I conceive, be within 12 or 15 per cent. of the usual yield per acre.

"The following figures show the rain-fall for nine years for the four rainy months up to present time:—

Year.		June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
1863	...	...	3·96	5·76	2·20	11·92
1864	...	4·68	8·94	5·45	1·75	20·82
1865	...	6·44	9·37	3·95	...	19·76
1866	...	0·35	1·32	3·53	0·47	5·67
1867	...	3·12	4·16	6·48	1·78	15·54
1868	...	6·29	4·69	7·99	1·95	31·2
1869	...	3·21	3·22	11·84	8·65	26·92
1870	...	6·43	17·4	7·33	1·69	32·49
1871	...	5·2	2·98	2·11	3·5	13·16

"From this statement the history of the coming harvest may be clearly read. How it was sown with an average fall in June; how in July it received less rain than in any year but one during the last nine years, so that the earliest sowings were lost, and all the rest retarded in growth; further, how in August it languished under a rain-fall less than 40 per cent. of any one year during same period; and how, lastly, in September it revived partially under a full average supply for that month, which, though falling late, was of much benefit to the crops.

"During July and August the weather was cloudy, with cool winds and dewy nights; had it been otherwise, I believe the greater part of the crop would have perished. Just now the days are bright and hot, suitable enough for a crop fairly treated in its infancy, but dangerous under present circumstances where the plants are undergrown and liable to be prematurely forced into flower before maturity."

31. Fortunately rain fell on the 15th and 16th November, and slightly improved matters.

32. Reports from the other districts of West Berar are equally unsatisfactory, and the state of the corps in the division is thus summed up by the Commissioner, Colonel Stubbs, in a letter dated the 17th November:—

"In my last report to Government, I stated that the crop prospects in West Berar were never worse than at present, and this was literally the state of the case. Whole fields, which have in many cases been sown more than once, are entirely bare, in others the crop is stunted and will produce nothing; and even where the crop looks tolerable, and large heads have formed, it is found that they often contain little or no grain. The cotton in many places is miserable, the bols having either fallen off or burst unnaturally owing to the excessive heat. In the latter case, the cotton, though formed, is pinched up, hard, and in many cases worm-eaten. Under the hills the prospects are better, but the above may be considered the state of the khurreef corps in the greater part of West Berar.

"All hopes of a rubbee crop had entirely died away, for in many places sowings had not been even attempted, as the ground was too hard and dry; in others, where the crop had sprung up, it was considered impossible it could ever arrive at maturity, owing to the absence of moisture. We have now,† however, been blessed with two good nights of rain in Akola,‡ which from all I can learn, must have been general throughout the division, and every hope is now entertained that the rubbee crops will be saved. The season is too far gone for sowing wheat but gram, peas, and such like can still be planted, and the opportunity will no doubt be gladly seized.

"Up to yesterday I was of opinion that if we collected eight annas in the rupee of revenue we should be lucky. Our prospects are now brighter, but you are aware that in many parts of Berar there is no rubbee cultivation possible. Badly as matters looked in Berar, I regret to say there was every reason to believe they were very much worse in the Mogullai (the Nizam's) country beyond, as is evidenced by the large number of people looking for food who have flocked into these districts, and the immense quantity of grain daily under transportation."

33. The reports of Mr. Dunlop, the Assistant Commissioner, West Berar, are all in the same strain. The damage done to the crops at the experimental farm at Sheagaon has been very considerable, and this is a fair index of the effect of the season in the neighbouring country.

34. Writing on the 15th November, Mr. Dunlop reported as follows:—

"A decided change took place in the weather four days ago. It has been cooler, and heavy clouds have rolled up in the evening, leading us to believe that rain was about to fall, but unfortunately they have passed over without doing any good. I still hope, however, that rain may come at this time. The reports from the western coast show that the weather there is in an unsettled state, and it is not improbable that the clouds we have had during the past few nights are only the forerunners of heavier ones to follow hereafter.

"It is a question how much good rain at the present time would do the cotton-crop of Berar. In the districts where the crops are in an advanced and healthy state, it is probable that a considerable quantity of ripe cotton would be discoloured, and here the crop is so far gone that, perhaps, rain would not do much in the way of increasing the yield. This is the idea the cultivators hold: they look upon the state of their cotton and jowaree crops as unimprovable and long for rain only to secure the rubbee harvest, and to increase the water-supply; and if rain does come it is probable that in many instances the cotton-plants will be rooted up, and gram or wheat sown in their place.

"My own view is that the best fields will be improved in so far that the bols now forming will mature satisfactorily. I do not think rain will increase the number to any extent. I have very carefully inspected many fields which from a distance look tolerable well, but a closer scrutiny shows that the plants have a poor display of blossom or pods, and unless rain comes at repeated intervals I doubt if this could be much increased.

"The cotton farm is suffering much from the continued drought. The plants are strong and well formed, but from want of nourishment the cotton-pods are miserable. The powerful heat of the sun causes the bols to burst prematurely, and the *kapas* is short both in quantity and quality, and seriously damaged by the bol-worm. The farm was visited during the week by two of the principal deshmooks in the district, who themselves are farmers on a large scale. They were greatly delighted with the size and strength of our plants, and I hope to get them to put their views in writing, which would doubtless be of interest to you.

"The cotton farm would probably benefit by rain more than the cultivators' fields, the plants having a stronger growth. If, however, the dry weather continues, I seriously doubt if our best cotton will yield 50lbs. per acre, whereas many will bear me out in saying that had the season been a favourable one our average yield would probably not have been under 150lbs.

"I regret to say that it has been necessary to abandon most of the Carolina paddy, the supply of water in our wells being quite inadequate for the requirements of it and other crops.

"P. S.—Since writing the above, we have had some rain—in Sheagaum 74 cents., in Akola 60 cents; but it was heavier towards Khamgaum and Mulkapore.

"The weather is still unsettled, and I expect more rain will fall."

35. And, writing again on the 4th December, he adds—

"The rain of which I informed you in a postcript to my last report continued for only a few hours, and the quantity registered during that time did not exceed 80 cents., hardly sufficient to affect the late cotton plants. It may have done good to the more forward ones, which were in the course of budding; but, on the whole, I doubt if the late rain was sufficient to materially alter the cotton prospects of the season.

"The latest reports from West Berar indicate cloudy weather and general signs of further rain; but so far as the cotton crop is concerned such a change in the weather is not desirable, as much ripe cotton would be exposed and liable to stain, while, on the other hand, it is too late in the season to hope for any compensating improvement in the sickly plants. To the district generally rain would be most acceptable, and would insure a good spring harvest.

"The late rain, trifling as it was, has had a marked effect on the strong plants in the model farm. It assisted the bols to fill up before bursting, and a few days afterwards the best of plants were covered with well-sized pods. Up to date the Superintendent has picked 1,500lbs. of *kapas* (or cotton with seed), and he now expects a larger yield than formerly there was any prospect of getting."

36. The benefit received from the light rain that fell in the middle of November has thus been but inconsiderable, and it is clear that there is now no hope of the condition of the cotton-crop being improved by any rain that may now fall. On the contrary, rain now would undoubtedly damage much of the ripe cotton.

37. Unfortunately, a considerable portion of the territory of His Highness the Nizam lying to the south of the Berars, has suffered in like manner from the scanty rainfall of the past season, and the distress that prevails in that quarter will be found alluded to in the report of Colonel Stubbs, quoted above. Now on this tract cotton is grown in large quantities, and year by year the supplies drawn by the Berar markets from this quarter are increasing. There can thus be little doubt that the unfavourable state of the crop beyond the Berars boundary will affect the exports his season, although to what extent it is not possible to say, on account of the imperfect information that is available on the subject.

38. I have now placed before your Chamber such detailed information as I possess regarding the prospects of the cotton-crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars. The state of affairs may be summed up briefly as follows:—There has been a falling-off of about 70,000 acres in cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces. The weather, save in the western portion of Wurdah Valley, has been unfavourable. In the most important tract, however, that adjoining Berar, the prospects are good. The Central Provinces export annually about 30,000 bales of cotton of about 400 lbs. each to Bombay. My own opinion in the matter is that the supplies of this season in the Wurdah Valley will not be found inferior to those of former seasons either in quantity or quality.

39. In the eastern portion of East Berar the crop is in good condition; towards the west it has suffered. The cultivation has increased in this quarter to the extent of 30,000 acres. But even this is, I fear, hardly sufficient to counterbalance the effect of the unseasonable weather.

40. In West Berar prospects are decidedly bad. There has been a falling-off of 100,000 acres in the area cultivated with cotton, and a rain-fall of less than half what is registered in ordinary seasons has greatly damaged the crop. Moreover, the Nizam's country to the south, which contributes its share of cotton to the Khangaon market, has suffered in a like degree. So in this quarter, at least, we must be prepared for a considerable decrease in the supplies.

41. My own views, founded on the facts given above, are that the falling off in the exports consequent on the damage that has been caused to the crop in West Berar will be from 20 to 25 per cent., and taking the average annual exports from these provinces to Bombay at 250,000 bales of 400lbs. each, the supplies this season will I fear hardly exceed from 100,000 to 210,000 bales.

42. Your Chamber has before them the facts on which this opinion is founded, and you will be able to judge for yourselves how far my views are likely to prove correct. I hope soon to be back in camp in the Berars, and any further information that may be obtained on this important subject will be communicated to you without delay.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner.
Cotton Commissioner's Office, Allahabad,
4th December, 1871.

* Sixteen annas in the rupee is a full, perfect crop, not often realized, alas!

† 15th and 16th inst. ‡ 1 inch 62 cents.

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[illegible]NDIAN ITEMS.

[illegible]ATIC.—On last Friday a native was [illegible] the police going about Durmahutta Street in [illegible] state of nudity. He was a violent and dan[illegible]natic, amusing himself by throwing bricks at [illegible]ers-by, breaking a gas lamp in the thoroughfare. He was soon secured and sent to the Sealdah Hospital to be kept under observation. It is said that most of the cases of insanity among the natives arise from an excessive indulgence in *ganga* smoking, a vice infinitely worse than intoxication from the use of spirits.—*Indian Daily News.*

POLICE TORTURE.—Two of the police of Hyderabad in Sind have actually been *convicted* of torturing an unfortunate accused. They bound him hand and foot in a field, and then deliberately set to work to burn him from his shoulder to his wrist with a metal *chillum* from which they smoked comfortably between whiles. They were convicted! A noteworthy fact; but still more remarkable that the judge convicted them despite the verdict of the native assessors that they were guiltless, and punished them as severely as they deserved to be punished. One was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or to undergo imprisonment for a further term of two years; the other to five years and a fine of Rs. 250, or two years further imprisonment.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SAD DEATH OF A LITTLE EUROPEAN GIRL.—We regret to hear of a fatal accident which occurred at the Custom House yesterday. The youngest but one of Mr. White's (the head clerk of the Custom House, who lives on the premises,) children, a little girl of 19 months, was missed by the parents about 8½ a. m. Unperceived, it appears, she made her way to a circular earthen vessel, about 20 inches deep, and little less in diameter, lying in the compound, a few feet from the house, and which contained very little if anything above 9 inches of water—in her childish effort to get at the water, she apparently overbalanced herself, and went down headforemost. When discovered within 15 minutes of the search, she was found with her little feet up, and quite out of the vessel, and her head fully immersed. Life seemed extinct, as all efforts,—at the Charitable Dispensary close by, whither she was instantly conveyed, and where Mr. Sub Assistant Surgeon Lookmanjee was present at the time,—to revive her failed. We sincerely sympathise with the parents in this their sudden affliction.—*Sindian*, Dec. 9.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

INTELLIGENCE has reached Kurrachee to the effect that Ali Khan Jamote had assembled a force at Othul, about a fortnight ago. The inhabitants fearing that their lives and property would be in danger in the event of a conflict with the Khan's troops, waited on Ali Khan, and informed him that they had best quit the place. The Chieftain assured them that they would not be molested in the least, as his only desire was to put to the sword only those who sought to oppress him and his relatives: and in order to ease the minds of the residents, he removed his troops four miles away from Othul.

It is stated that some of Ali Khan's men proceeded to Somasanee the other day, and occupied it without any resistance. Nooroodeen, the Chief of Mungul, left Vudh about 100 miles distant from Beyla, a few days ago, with 1,500 men in arms, to join Ali Khan at Othul, in order jointly to fall upon Beyla. It is apprehended that there will be a great slaughter, as the Khan's force consists of trained men, who are commanded by a brave soldier—the Shah Gazee, and it will therefore be an impossibility for the rebels to take possession of Beyla.

A communication received here from a town called Ournach, in Luss, states that forces were being collected by Nooroodeen, the Chief of Mungul, who returned from Kandahar last month, and Meer Khan, whom the Munguls had made a Sirdar during the former's absence. On Nooroodeen's return, Meer Khan sent a message to him that he would seize him, as he had slain his father before his departure to Kandahar; on the other hand, Nooroodeen sent word to Meer Khan that he would murder him if he did not hold his peace.—*Sindian.*

MR. ROBERTS.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Justices held on Monday at the Town Hall, after the business for the ordinary meeting had been transacted, a special meeting was convened for the purpose of disposing of several questions of importance, and among them the resolution proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. J. B. Roberts for the valuable services rendered by him to the Municipality. The Chairman (Mr. Hogg) suggested that, as a special general meeting had been convened for Thursday, the 14th December, in compliance with a requisition received from several members of the Corporation for the consideration of the subject referred to in the resolution, the discussion be postponed till the aforesaid Special General Meeting. The Justices present, however, signified their willingness to proceed with the business. Major Fenwick accordingly proposed the following resolution:—

"That, in the opinion of the Justices, the services of Mr. J. B. Roberts, since the formation of the Corporation, have conduced largely to the public benefit, and deserve the special thanks of the Justices and of the community of Calcutta, Native and European."

The resolution was seconded by Baboo Romanath Tagore, and supported by Messrs. J. H. Fergusson, J. B. Knight, Kristo Doss Paul, and last, though not least, by the Chairman himself. All the speakers referred in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by Mr. Roberts, and deplored the loss which the Municipality would sustain by his removal. The apprehensions of the Chairman that the discussion would assume the aspect of calling in question the acts of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, proved groundless; indeed, the speakers carefully avoided any expression of opinion regarding Mr. Campbell's action. The Chairman, it is due to say, very emphatically supported the resolution, and referred to Mr. Roberts' services to the Municipality in terms of the highest praise. The resolution, we need not say, was carried unanimously, and with cheers.—*Indian Daily News.*

A SCANDAL FROM SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette*, writing from Simla on the 8th instant, says—

Another sensation for Simla. I would not have alluded to it, but as the disconsolate "bereft" has rushed into print, there is no use in keeping it longer quiet. It is hardly a twelve-month since a young and blooming widow blessed an invalid officer, long a resident of Simla, with her hand and "art," and made him the most happy of husbands. The "season" came round and with it its attractions. The young lady had a good voice and attractive manners. She was sought after by the promenaders at Goldstein's and at other concerts and entertainments. She was persuaded to go on the stage. And thus dazzled with the butterfly-life she had led, what wonder is there that when the "season" was over, and the dull humdrum life of dreary winter before her, alone with her husband, human nature revolted at the idea, and one fine morning, the 29th of November, she was seen, not galloping down on her Arab steed, but riding in her jhampan on her way to Kalka, having left her home and her husband's children to themselves for the precarious love of a vile seducer. The husband, Captain Thompson, makes known his wretched destitution in the advertising columns of the *Mofussilite.*

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE NEAR KANDY MURDER OF A PLANTER.

A TELEGRAM was received in Colombo this morning, containing the following distressing intelligence:—"William Davidson has been killed at Bon Accord. Baker is mad." Then followed a private communication to the person to whom the telegram was sent. On such meagre information, we forbear making any remarks, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions. We may state that the William Davidson mentioned, is the manager of the Maha Oya Estate, Kandy, and the "Baker" referred to is John Baker, of Lande-watte, Teldenia. Other and more sensational particulars relating to other parties being wounded by Mr. Baker, and the last named having been shot, in his mad freak, have reached us, but as they are not authenticated, we do not publish them.

KANDY, Wednesday Morning.

The evidence taken at the inquest yesterday went to shew that Davidson met with his death at Bon Accord Lodge, where there were as visitors, on Monday evening, Wm. Davidson (the deceased), his brother, R. Davidson, and Baker, of Kande-watte, Teldenia. Until dinner-time Baker seemed all right, but afterwards he became dangerous, left the room, wrenched away from its position a large iron railing (not a crowbar), and struck every one who came in his way. MacBryde was the first who received a blow (on the head), but this was not dangerous. William Davidson interfered to save MacBryde, and was severely beaten by the infuriated Baker—the blows given cracking his skull, and from the effects of these injuries he died next morning (Tuesday). To prevent Davidson being killed on the spot, and to save himself and MacBryde, Dawson shot Baker in the knee, whilst the latter was struggling with Davidson. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that Davidson died from the effects of the blows dealt by Baker while in a state of temporary insanity. Baker is now in the gaol hospital, and Davidson was buried this morning.—*Ceylon Observer.*

CALCUTTA PUNCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If we have not a Calcutta *Punch*, we have an auctioneer's catalogue as good as the London *Punch*; and if the issue and circulation of it does not make the fortune of the auctioneer, I shall be surprised.

For the convenience and information of those of your readers who do not receive the catalogue, I will select a few of the lots for sale this day:—

Lot 73 Flute Tutrr Copers.
„ 101 A Tingas Lamp.
„ 130 A handsome plated Ava shaped sonpturun with line and carve having shiffting handle will chased.
„ 131 Coffee-pot, Sugar-pot, and milk fugs.
„ 139 A plated cricet frame with sloppered cricet.

There is some Houlchold furniture and fitting, the fosmer made by Eusopean Kabinet makers.

Lot 144 Marbletop Occasionan Sbbyi.
„ 156 The valualesympathatic Pinnoforte by Harold with a mallowtone and elestic touch, on four massive actogonah byr, &c., also a green woolen Outer Power.

The above can be strongly recommended to any one looking for a first-rate peaces.

Lot 158 a Maghony Duet stool with damask custion.
Lot 162 a Paris made Drawing room Clock surmounted by "Lady with Greyhairs."
178 Almirahs and Chisiop drawing
191 Ado Mouloquesen.
195 A realy handsome Telescope Diving Table.
204 A Mahogany Billiard Table by Dunn & Co. with fine green cloth, together "with Bulls and Cows."
261 One of Burnetts Prize muddle Portable Woda wafer Machines, complete Capital of drawn, &c., &c.

There are a number of other curiosities, but I will not occupy your space beyond this. I send you the catalogue as a specimen of orthography and typography.—Yours, &c., A SUBSCRIBER.
November 28, 1871.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I observe an excellent article in your issue of the 21st November on the preservation of game, a subject which has too long been neglected by our rulers, and which, like forest conservancy, bids fair to *be* neglected till there is no game left to preserve. We are hard up enough as it is to make time pass in this country, and take quite as many pegs, and smoke quite as many pipes, as are good for our health. What we shall be when there is no such thing as shooting, which won't be long first, may be faintly imagined. The number of officers and others who will care to be "good shots" when there is no game to shoot at, may also be guessed at; and already in many localities, and in the vicinity of many stations where game once abounded, there is none, or at least "none worth going after," as the disgusted griff (after one or two futile attempts) will, while mixing "early in the morning" a peg of extra fortitude, and calmly settling down to billiards for the day, inform his seniors—hence the necessity for some immediate action.

I agree "down to the ground" with every word of "Upper Godavery's" letter; it will in fact apply without one word of alteration (except the scratching of the word bison, which don't unfortunately patronise the North-West) to the line of the Himalayas (including the Terai) from Chumba to Oudh, and in fact to any part of the N. W. P., except perhaps the desert plains about Hissar and Hansi, which exceptionally swarm with two or three species of game, but which are rarely visited, being out of the line of march to and from any where—and at the best time of year no leave is to be had. "Upper Godavery" has evidently spent a considerable time in the wilds, and noted the habits of the *feræ naturæ*. He very truly remarks that the three greatest enemies of the cultivator are monkeys, parrots, and wild pigs; natives won't shoot the two first, and are afraid of the last, besides which nothing is so difficult to get at (on foot) as a pig feeding, as they do principally, at night. In the hills, wild dogs do three times the mischief both to game and domestic cattle that either leopards or tigers commit; and as a matter of course there is no reward for their destruction. Giving natives arms and supplying them with powder, as has been done for years in certain hill districts on the supposition that they will destroy animals of prey, is, as "Upper Godavery" says, a great mistake, *i. e.*, unless *the utter destruction of all the game* is contemplated, as well as that of a few bears and leopards. For one leopard or bear these poachers pot several hundred pheasants, partridges, and deer, and all invariably in the breeding season; while at animals noxious to game and even to their own flocks, such as wild dogs, jackals, polecats, foxes, wild cats, eagles, &c., they never dream of firing. Hence the scarcity of game. The reason that the destruction chiefly takes place in the breeding season is that—*first*, the grass (in the hills) has just been burnt at that time; and where it springs up green and fresh, any game which exists on the range is certain to be found, without the trouble of hunting for it; *second*, in the breeding season the weather is warm, and "blacky" can camp out without inconvenience, which he can't do in the autumn and winter months or does not care to do; *third*, in the breeding season all the game-birds as a rule call loudly, and thus proclaim their whereabouts, a great pull this. Great chances of potting hen birds on their nests, or polishing off broods of pheasants and *chikore*, when one-third or half-grown, likewise occur; also of smashing up young fawns just dropped with stones and sticks, thereby saving ammunition; of finding a fawn just dropped and making it squeak (the noble sportsman being concealed in a bush), and thereby getting a shot at the doe (which will run up to within two or three yards if "the shikar" is conducted scientifically); of squeaking with a split stick and imitating the bleat of a fawn, whereby any breeding doe within hearing runs up, and a shot is obtained; of poisoning sambhur, spotted deer, &c., at their drinking-places by mixing aconite with salt—and many other devices too long to describe. I mention these because I have heard the practice of natives shooting in the breeding season defended on the ground that Europeans often do so. They may *shoot* perhaps, which is bad enough of course, but I should hope they don't "shikar" according to the native meaning of the term, which means simply "procuring meat" by any method whatever. Europeans, by the way, must of course with one consent give up shooting during the fence months, or they cannot expect natives to do so. Two months' shooting, however, under game laws and licenses will be well worth six months—aye, or a whole year as things are at present; indeed shooting in many districts (especially in the hills) is now only another word for vexation of spirit *minus* the vanity, which might possibly make it go down. RUSTICUS.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY OF GERMANY.

THE Roman Catholic clergy in Germany appear of late to have changed their tactics towards the "Old Catholics," and to have taken up weapons which promise to be far more successful than the violent language and excommunication hitherto used. In one Bavarian diocese—namely, that of Augsburg—the controversy has been kept within very moderate bounds by the tact of the Bishop, who has striven to govern his flock with all the forbearance consistent with his duties to his superiors, overlooking rather than hunting up offences. The success thus attained, while neighbouring dioceses were divided by violent conflict, the Eucharist and Christian burial being refused to "Old Catholics," even baptism to children among whose sponsors a disbeliever of the infallibility dogma was found, and the animosity thus needlessly increased, has induced some of the clergy under other bishops to adopt the conciliatory course practically recommended by their less rigorous brother prelate. The change is beginning to tell, and may possibly soon thin the ranks of the spiritual rebels. As a set-off to this, it is unsatisfactory to find that the "Old Catholics" have taken up the cast-off weapons of their adversaries, and resort to violent denunciation, directed chiefly against the Protestants, to whose moral support they owe their present success. It has become a favourite practice among "Old Catholic" preachers to abuse Martin Luther, the reformer, whom German Protestants regard with profound veneration. Strange to say, Father Anton, of Vienna, suspected at one time of being half a Protestant already, was among the first to indulge in this objectionable oratory, which threatens effectually to alienate the public opinion of Protestant Germany from the movement hailed at its outset as the first step towards religious regeneration and union of the Fatherland.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

A NICE BOARD OF AUDIT.

SPEAKING of the New York municipal frauds, the *Nation* says that Tweed's guilt has been brought home to him by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden in a remarkable manner. The Ring got inserted in the city charter a clause creating a county "Board of Audit" composed of their precious selves. The board met but once for only ten minutes, and turned the whole "auditing" business over to Tweed. Tweed then went to work, and "audited" as hard as he could, Garvey and others bringing in the raw material in the shape of "claims," and he never stopped until he had audited about 6,000,000 dollars worth. Conolly's part in the game then came in, and that worthy citizen drew his warrants for the money, which the mayor endorsed without having the least idea of what was going on. Another citizen named Woodward, holding a subordinate office in the Supervisor's court, but living in luxury at Norfalk, Connecticut, then took the warrants down to the Broadway Bank, having forged on the back of them any names of which his own or Garvey's graceful fancy had suggested the invention in the body of the document. Here he divided the sum among the confidants by making deposits to their credit. Unluckily for Tweed, Garvey and Ingersoll kept their accounts at the same bank as Woodward, and Mr. Tilden, getting hold of the books of the bank, "decomposed" the deposits, as he says, and brought Tweed's share of the plunder home to him—about 1,000,000 dols. in all. The joint committee have reported on the condition of the city's finances, and declare that the ascertainable peculations of three years amount to 19,000,000 dols., which is probably only half the real total.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE RUSSO-CHINESE TELEGRAPH LINE.

THE *Golos* of St. Petersburg gives the following account of the history and completion of the Russo-Chinese telegraphic line, 10,000 versts in extent (6,000 miles) uniting the Pacific Ocean, North China and Siberia with the Baltic. A submarine branch will this year unite Japan and Shanghai with the main line, and then Europe will be in direct connection with China and the Sea of Japan. The Siberian line was finished in November 1870, but the din of war in Europe has caused little attention to be paid to the success of a gigantic enterprise which was attended with great difficulties in the execution but which is now happily *un fait accompli.*

As early as 1854, an American proposed to unite Russia and America by telegraph, but it was judged to be impracticable then; in 1857, however, the project was revived by the Governor of Eastern Siberia; in 1858 an Englishman proposed the establishment of a Siberian railway and a telegraphic line between the Pacific Ocean and Russia; in 1859 the Russian Government instituted a survey of the line; the Russian authorities in Siberia feeling the serious inconveniences of immense distances with bad roads, gave it their strenuous support. In 1860 an American submitted a plan for uniting the Amour with California by Behrings Straits.

As a result of the treaty of Pekin the news about which, as well as that of the conclusion of the treaty of Tien-Tsin in 1858 had arrived in Europe much more rapidly by Siberia than by the English route of Suez, more serious attention was given in Russia to the subject. General Ignatief was specially urgent on the question, and at a Council of Ministers presided over by the Czar in January 1861, it was resolved to complete the line as far as Irkutsk by 1863. Meanwhile, Colonel Romanoff was sent to America to study the construction and administration of telegraphic lines in that country. In 1864 the Amour telegraph was in operation over 1,000 versts, a contract was made with an American Company for a line between the Amour and America by Behrings Straits, and Kiachta was linked with St. Petersburgh. The American Company finding great difficulties in the execution, and fearing the competition of the Atlantic Cable, gave up their contract; the work was suspended for some time, but the success of this Russo-Danish telegraph line encouraged the Russian Government; the contract was given to a Dane, and on the 28th of November 1870, a message was transmitted for the first time from the mouth of the Amour through Sibera to St. Petersburgh. Shanghai is likely to be connected with the Siberian line this year.

Russia has suffered much from her wide extent of territory without roads. The telegraph and the rail will unite the enormous Empire for the tea trade with China, and this telegraphic line must be of great consequence, as well for facilitating her plans for a rail to connect North China with Siberia.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognize, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints and Quarts by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

WOMEN I HAVE KNOWN.

I.—THE WOMAN TO WHOM WE NOD.

WHEN Miss Jenny was still a little bit of a thing whose dimpled chin rose no higher than the table in the housekeeper's room, her father, who was butler in my tutor's house, was seized with the very human desire to "better" himself. He had amassed a moderate competency in the course of thirty years' service, and one morning lingered after prayers to say that he had thoughts of setting up a shop in London so soon as his master could conveniently find him a successor. We were all sorry to part with the worthy fellow, for he was emphatically what is termed a good servant; but we pupils felt especial chagrin at the prospect of losing Miss Jenny, who was the tiniest, queerest, and gayest little sunbeam that had ever lit up an old country parsonage. One used to meet her toddling down the passages, holding on by the skirts of her mother, the housekeeper, and with one finger in her mouth, in a sort of knowing attitude that seemed to say: "I am on my good behaviour now, but wait until my mother's eye is off me." And, in effect, no sooner was her mother's back turned, than she had a trick of crawling up the staircases on all fours, and creeping into our rooms, where, so sure as ever she found fishing tackle, boxes of colours, guns, or any other thing that particularly needed letting alone, she would set to work in quiet contentment, entangling, spilling, or gravely dragging the object about the house after her into her own most favoured nooks and corners. For all of which peculiarities she was, of course, adored; and we were quite distressed that the sweet little plague should go away. But the ambition of opening a shop in London is one which cannot be combated by sentimental arguments. One day of woe the butler and his wife embarked in a hack-cab with Miss Jenny standing on the seat between them, looking very much as if she meant to cry; and the next we heard of the family was through advertisement cards of cash prices for stationery which the butler sent us with the respectful hope that he might enjoy our custom. On the back of each of these cards Miss Jenny had been directed to trace in portentous pothooks, "With my love and a kiss." And then I saw no more of the little thing for ever so many years; so many, indeed, that it was like drawing a long forgotten child's picture out of a shelved portfolio, when one day an old college friend called on me with a letter, and said, "You remember Jenny, don't you? this is from her father. I have been buying letter-paper of him for the last dozen years, and now he writes that Jenny has been winning a prize at her school, and that he should feel honoured, &c., if I would go and see the prize awarded." My friend added that Jenny was now seventeen years old, which sounded as if he had told me that a small wax doll of my acquaintance had grown up into a marble statue; and then he invited me to accompany him to the distribution, which I agreed to do without hesitating. "It seems to be rather a puzzling place," said he, producing an invitation that was enclosed in the butler's letter, and he showed me what follows:—

"Something House, Blank Grove,
"Scholastic Academy for Young Ladies.

"The Miss X. has the honour to present her compliments to the numerous and fashionable gentry, her patrons, and to announce that the annual distribution of recompenses to the young lady laureates of Something House will take place on the 15th proximo at seven o'clock in the evening, and to request the favour of your company. Refreshments will be served to the visitors, and the proceedings will conclude with a collation."

Not knowing much about scholastic academies for young ladies, I was, I confess, almost as much puzzled as my friend. Nevertheless, believing Miss Jenny's father to be a man of sense, I concluded that Something House was a place where Miss Jenny would be taught needlework and correct spelling, and the writing of a plain neat hand, and arithmetic as far as possible—that is, the rule of three and compound interest, or, if marked aptitude were displayed, decimal fractions and book-keeping. Turning over the fly-leaf of the invitation, however, I discovered lurking there like the perfumers' advertisements at the backs of play-bills, a prospectus, and among the items of instruction enumerated in this prospectus the words, "French, German, and drawing." "Well," I reflected, after some mental debate, "there may perhaps be no great objection to this." If French or German could be taught without interfering with the more indispensable subjects, a shop girl would be sure to find them useful—certainly they might prove so to foreign customers; and as for drawing, why, if a milliner could learn enough of it to enable her to sketch the pattern of a dress or bonnet without having recourse to a professional draughtsman, so much the better for her and for her employers. But then came two other items which I was not able to swallow so easily, and which first suggested a vague presentiment of rocks ahead,—"deportment" and "the higher social attainments." Wherefore deportment? and what could be the meaning of the "higher social attainments?" And—now that I came to turn the matter over—why "scholastic academy" instead of school? What could be the sense, where was the use, of teaching Miss Jenny and her companions, whose lot in life would be one of work, that they were "young ladies?" All these questions I began to ask myself in a mistrustful mood as my friend and I were being driven to Blank Grove on the evening of the ceremony; and all of them, with a good many more, were answered when we reached our destination, which turned out to be a semi-detached villa, ornamented with a brass plate. We knocked, and were introduced into a school-room, where the numerous and fashionable gentry were already assembled, to wit, some two dozen tradesfolk refreshing themselves with hot tea, about the same number of school-girls endeavouring to look demure against the walls, and the Miss X. herself, who, possibly out of deference to the fact that my friend and I were the only persons who wore dress coats, made much of us, located us in a post of honour, and intimated with a bland smile that she had only been awaiting our arrival to commence the examination.

For there was to be a public examination before the prize-giving. The small tradesmen evidently looked forward to this part of the programme with nervousness, but the pupils with composure—which I understood by-and-by when Miss Jenny confided to us, that each of the pupils was presented beforehand with a copy of the questions that would be set her, in order that everything might pass off pleasantly. She was not much changed, Miss Jenny. She had only developed from a little spoilt beauty of four into a spoilt beauty of seventeen. She had hair, teeth, eyes, lips that would have done honor to a queen; her smile provoked an answering smile; and she had a coquettish little way of tossing back her curls and making play with her glances that must have driven into stark madness any young butler upon whom she chose to try it. Unfortunately all this was marred by Miss Jenny's conceit, which appeared to be boundless, and also by her style of dress, which, consisting of mauve silk, cheap jewellery, and sham lace, did credit neither to her own good taste nor to the Miss X.'s sense of the befitting. But indeed everything connected with the school turned out to be void of taste and unbefitting—the Miss X. to begin with, who was continually getting out of her grammatical depth by a rash dallying with subjunctives; then Miss Jenny's fellow-pupils, all as unbecomingly dressed and bepinchbecked as she; and, finally, the examination. For, instead of listening to instructive replies concerning single stitch and double stich, rule of interest and ready reckoning, the company were soon trudging through names of Roman empresses, apocryphal anecdotes about the Crusades, and other kindred waifs of knowledge. And yet this was but a trifle compared to what followed upon our reaching "social attainments." Here we crossed the border-land of tragedy, and when I call to mind the dull horror of that scene I still feel myself depressed. The first question burst like a shell over our heads. "Miss Brown," said the Miss X. in a tone of emphasis that revealed the full weight of importance she attached to what was coming, "Miss Brown, will you state the precise date of Her Majesty the Queen's wedding day, and the name of the prelate who officiated at that solemnity?" "Miss Brown, will you tell us, according to laws of precedency whether the youngest daughter of a duke takes the *pas* over a lady married to the eldest son of an earl?" "Miss Robinson, can you enlighten us as to the numbers of ladies of the British aristocracy who are peeresses in their own right?" and so on for twenty minutes, the questions succeeding each other with the rapidity of file-firing, and the answers being shot back with deadly precision, every answer with a bull's-eye. What made the matter worse was that the fathers and mothers, who had shown themselves pensive, not to say melancholy, during the historical portion of the performance, brightened up at this juncture and looked appreciative. Their sleek countenances, already radiant from the effects of the hot tea, broke out into smiles. "Surely, this is tip-top schooling!" seemed to be the general impression. "You see, ladies and gentlemen," observed the Miss X., taking note of these flattering signs, and gracefully bringing her examination to an end, "our object has been to impart an education which should stamp the young female receiving it as a born lady, and enable her to hold her own with *éclat* (pronounced *a clatt*) in the privileged circles of the higher classes." "Yes," assented Miss Jenny's father, who, after applauding the sentiment, came forward respectfully to greet us, "that's just the truth, gentlemen. I am not a rich man, but I can boast of this, that my Jenny has had the education of a lady." As for Miss Jenny herself—who was the head of the school, and had come off with flying colours, that is, three books bound in scarlet cloth and one in blue ditto—she sat beside me at the collation, and I renewed my acquaintance with her. She had been eleven years at the scholastic academy, at the rate of £30 per annum, and had learned to despise the letter H. In French she could say, "Wee, mossco, seal voo play," laughing very much as she did so. She couldn't abide arithmetic, she exclaimed, and always made mistakes in her sums; nor—though she had taken pianoforte lessons from the first as an "extra"—could she read music much, though she confessed to being able to play "My Mary Anne, and some other nice tunes," by ear. As to her writing—"I have always been a dreadfully careless girl, and don't write half as well as I ought to," was her sighing confession, though uttered in a tone that struck me as being intended to convey just the reverse. "But you shall see my copy books bye-and-by, if you like." And I did like, and I noticed that Miss Jenny spelt totter with one "t." To tell the truth, though, I did not feel much inclined to laugh. The sight of all these honest and hard-working simpletons, who had laid out their money to get their daughters taught idleness at the best, was not of a kind to exhilarate one; and when I came to reflect that Miss Jenny was in plain truth no rich young lady, who would have time to learn the spelling of the word totter while waiting for a husband, but nothing but a poor girl who must soon face the world with her beauty, her love of finery, and her rubbishy education, I wondered in some sort of dismay what would come of it.

What came of it was this. Some six weeks after the distribution, my friend, the butler's customer, called on me again to say he was trying to find a governess's situation for Miss Jenny, and to ask me to help him. I did help him, thinking Miss Jenny might perhaps be equal to teaching very young children, and that, at all events, she would teach herself in learning to instruct them. We found her a situation, and she kept it three weeks.

Then we procured her another, from which she was dismissed on the same grounds as from the first, *viz.*, that she knew nothing, dressed with impropriety, talked with levity, and when remonstrated with was saucy. After this I succeeded in placing her with a lady, to whom I frankly explained matters, and who promised to be indulgent with the girl; but this situation Miss Jenny abandoned of her own accord, writing to me that it was "terribly slow, right in the country, you know, and not a soul to speak to." What she wanted was a place in London, in a genteel neighbourhood; and, to make a long story short, she got this situation in the genteel neighbourhood; then another after it, and changed genteel neighbourhoods altogether some half-dozen times in two years. Then came a letter from the butler asking for advice, and a call on my part to give him that advice; and, of course, the advice was poorly received, for I hinted that governessing was a shade or two above Miss Jenny's abilities, which her father denied with astonishment and even with indignation. Then supervened a silence of six months, after which I was apprized that Miss Jenny was "getting on capitally." She was with a very rich family, who travelled about, said her father, so that he didn't know their address; but they must be very well off and respectable, for Miss Jenny proved it by sending home bank-notes for five pounds quite often. Honest and guileless father! When I heard of the travelling family and the bank-notes, all I prayed for was that his illusions might last long. As for mine—if I ever I had any on the subject—they lasted ten days. For at the end of that time, being in the park one afternoon, I was crossed by a bijou brougham, inside of which was Miss Jenny and a companion of her own years, both too splendidly arrayed. She caught sight of me, and, thinking she might blush and feel ashamed, I hurried on to spare her that sensation. But why should she have blushed or felt ashamed? Blushing is not one of the social attainments taught at schools like Something House. Miss Jenny's Blank Grove lessons could—except by miracle—lead to no other possible denouement but this one. Beckoning to me with her small white gloved hand, she said, laughing—almost innocently—"This is better fun than being a governess. This brougham's mine, and I have a house at Pimlico. You must come to see me. But," and as she whispered this perhaps she did colour a little, "don't tell my father."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

MONEY-MAKING was the one pursuit and sole enjoyment of Nathan's life. When Louis Spohr, the great German musician, called on him in the summer of 1820 with a letter of introduction from his brother Amschel of Frankfort, he said to him, "I understand nothing of music. This"—patting his pocket, and rattling the loose coins therein—"this is my music, which we understand on 'Change." It was in the scramblings and fightings, the plots and tricks of money-making, not at all in the spending, and not much in the hoarding of it, that his soul delighted. "I hope," said a dinner companion on one occasion, "I hope that your children are not too fond of money and business, to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would *not* wish that." "I am sure I *would* wish that," replied Nathan; "I wish them to give up mind and body, heart and soul, to business. This is the way to be happy. It requires a deal of caution to make a great fortune, and, when you have got it, it requires ten times as much wit to keep it." Hence when two eminent clergymen, who took a warm interest in the Jews, called upon him with a view to induce him to aid in their restoration to Palestine, as his great wealth, it was thought, might influence the Sultan, Nathan declined, upon the all potent plea that "London was his Palestine, and that he could not further such an object in any way." On another occasion a German Prince visiting London brought letters of credit to the house of Rothschild. He was shown into the private room of the famous counting-house in St. Swithin's Lane, where Nathan sat absorbed with a heap of papers before him. The name being announced, Rothschild nodded, offered his visitor a chair, and then went on with the work before him. For this treatment the Prince, who expected that everything should give way to one of his rank and dignity, was not prepared. Standing a minute or two, he exclaimed, "Did you not hear, sir, who I am? I am"——repeating his titles at full length. "Oh, very well," exclaimed Nathan, with sly humour, "take two chairs, then." At another time two strangers were admitted into the same private room. They were tall foreigners, with beard and moustaches, such as were unknown in the City before the beard mania set in so powerfully as it has done of late; and Nathan was frightened at their appearance. He put his own interpretation upon the excited movements with which they fumbled about in their pockets; and, before the expected pistols could be produced, he had thrown a great ledger in the direction of their heads, and brought in a bevy of clerks by his loud cries of "Murder!" The strangers were pinioned, and then, after long questionings and explanations, it appeared that they were wealthy bankers from the Continent, who, nervous in the presence of a banker so much more wealthy than themselves, had found some difficulty in producing the letters of introduction with which they were armed! A terrible anecdote of another sort is recorded of Nathan's son, the present head of the London house, and M.P. for the City. We all recollect the persistent way in which the electors returned him to Parliament for year before the Legislature threw open its door to the long-despised Jew. At his first election, when on the hustings, he boasted that he stood there as the free choice of the people. "So stood Barabbas!" deliberately exclaimed a deep, stern voice from the crowd—a sarcasm which, for its cruel vindictiveness, perhaps stands without a parallel. The same intense spirit of money-making appears to have been equally the mania of all the Rothschilds. Of James, the youngest son of Meyer, and head of the Paris house, who once entertained Napoleon III. in such an imperial manner at his Chateau Ferriere, and who died in 1868 leaving, according to public rumour, the colossal fortune of £44,800,000, it is related, as a proof of the strength of the ruling passion within him, that foreseeing his death would cause a great fall in the shares of the Lombard Company, of which he was the president and chief support, he speculated largely for the fall just before he died; by which means the immense profits accruing therefrom went to the benefit of his heirs!—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Ease for every Sore.—This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably adapted for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions, Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used, in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPEN.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

(LATE JERUSALEM HOTEL)

ESPLANADE,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW AND FORBES STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE above HOTEL has extensive accommodation for both RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS. It is pleasantly situated, being within a circle containing the principle Government and other Offices, and facing the sea. Its BED, BATH, and SITTING ROOMS are replete with every modern requisite, and are airy and commodious.

The Establishment being entirely European, every attention and comfort is secured to Travellers, Residents, and Visitors.

R. BROWN, Proprietor.

N.B.—There are public BILLIARD and LUNCHEON SALOONS attached to the Hotel.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),

IMPORTERS OF OILMEN'S STORES, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DIRECT FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c., AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S

STORE DEPARTMENT

REACH THEM BY THE

SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIE
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd December 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per Annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO REGULAR IDENTORS.

THEIR MEDICAL LABEL BOOK CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopæia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

THEIR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

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HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs. ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited.

TO LET, Convenient OFFICES and GODOWNS in Forbes, Apollo, and Marine Streets, and in the Elphinstone Circle.—For Rents and other particulars apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, December, 1871.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS, fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort,

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Bagh."

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Mody.

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

For the next Hot Season, say April and May, a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,

JUST LANDED.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES	Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS	8
WALNUT	10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA	1

Sole Agents—Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, &c.,

By W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

		Rs.
1	Double Gun, No. 8617, Pin 12 bore	280
1	do 9215, C F 12	365
1	do 11095, „ 16 „	300
1	do 8899, „ 12 „	220
1	Double Rifle 11094, „ 16 „	470
1	do 9780, „ 16 „	400
1	do for Snider Ammunition, No. 9436	292
1	do do „ 10484	235
5	Sporting Sniders, each	73
1	do	80

Cartridge Cases, Wads, &c., to suit the above.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 38 per Doz

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

NOTICES.

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24	52 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20	19 8	21 0
	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	----	6 12	7 12
	----	7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	----	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	----	4 12	5 8
	----	5 12	6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	----	12 8	14 0
	----	18 0	20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	----	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	----	9 8	10 0
	----	13 8	15 0

COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

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OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA, moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each	5 8	6 8
	six	31 0	37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each	6 0	7 0
	six	35 0	39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each	5 8	6 0
	six	31 0	36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 8

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 8
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 0
Best Super	22 0	25 0

HATS,

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES.

Harrogate, London	6 8	7 8
Napier, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton	6 8	7 0
Egerton (High Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Cambridge, Napier	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 8
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 0

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White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto (Low Crown)	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike	29 0	32 0
and chain	31 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the LOWEST NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the VERY BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
„ Frock „	32 8	65 0
„ Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
„ Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
„ „ Vests	5 8	10 8
„ Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
„ „ Vests	5 0	9 8
„ Trousers	7 0	18 8
„ D. B. Sacs	13 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
„ English „ „		5 0
„ Linen Drill „ „		7 0
„ Coloured Fancy „		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
„ Solar Topies		14 0
„ Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerbocker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks. Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 28*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 26*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. [illegible] FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. [illegible] RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. OCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 26, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints.* Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c. shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 22 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 „ Pints .... 43 „

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 28th October 1871.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s BRANDIES.

No. 1 First Quality, Black Capsule.........at Rs. 38 per dozen.
No. 2 Second „ Yellow „ .... „ 29 „
No. 3 Third „ White „ .... „ 25 „

A Liberal Discount will be given.

TERMS CASH.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA,
No. 40, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 8th December 1871.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Champagne... ... ...Rs. 24 per doz.

SPARKLING:—
Hock and Moselle... ... ... „ 15 „

ALE:—
Best India Pale Ale, bottled by H. Deetjen, 4 doz. cases ... ... „ 5 „
Norwegian Pale Ale, 3 doz. cases ... ... „ 6 „

CLARETS:—
St. Estephe Medoc.. ... ... „ 9 „
St. Estephe... ... ... „ 15 „
Vray Canon ... ... „ 18 „
Chateau Larose ... ... „ 22 „
Chateau Leoville ... ... „ 24 „
Chateau Lafite ... ... „ 28 „

BRANDIES:—
Tricoche & Co.'s 1866 Vintage ... ... „ 18 „
Ditto 1865 „ ... ... „ 20 „
H. and C. Balaresque ... ... „ 22 „
G. Martineau ... ... „ 22 „
Gautier Frerés, in impl. pts. per case of 2 doz. „ 24 „
Blanchy Frères ... ... „ 22 „
Ditto ... ... „ 28 „

STILL HOCKS:—
Laubenheimer ... ... „ 15 „
Liebfraumilch ... ... „ 20 „
Steinwein ... ... „ 24 „
Rüdesheimer ... ... „ 24 „
Johannisberger ... ... „ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... ... „ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule ... ... „ 45 „

ITALIAN WINES:—
Italian Wine in casks of about 50 galls. each „ 160 „
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) ... ... „ 14 „
Brachetto ... ... „ 14 „
Barolo ... ... „ 14 „
Nebiolo ... ... „ 14 „
Passito ... ... „ 14 „

VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen.

MAAGBITTER:—
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES:—
Saloon Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
Carriage „ 6½ „ „ „
In small boxes of 24 packets each.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, October 1871.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft. A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 29.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, „ 18 „

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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